TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL. IX. FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, MARCH 12, 1859. NO. 4.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES P. METCALFE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on St. Clair street, over Hrs. Sneed & Rodman's. feb22 w&t-wtf

G. W. CRADDOCK..........CHARLES F. CRADDOCK

CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Frankfort, Ky.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in copartnership in all the Courts holden in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. jan4 w&t-wtf

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Frankfort, Ky.,

WILL practice Law in all the Courts in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the bridge.
dec11 w&t-wtf

JOHN A. MONROE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice Law in the Court of Appeals, in the Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of debts for non-residents in any part of the State.
He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgements of deeds, and other writing to be used or recorded in other States; and, as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, etc.
☞OFFICE, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House.
nov15 tf.

P. U. MAJOR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House. Will practice in the circuit courts of the 8th Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and all other courts held in Frankfort.

S. D. MORRIS.
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES in all the courts held in Frankfort, and in the adjoining counties. He will attend particularly to the collection of debts in any part of the State. All business confided to him will meet with promt attention.
☞Office on St. Clair street in the new building next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over G. W. Craddock's office. mar7 1y

JOHN M. HARLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Frankfort, Ky.

☞Office on St. Clair st., with J. & W. L. Harlan.

REFERS TO

Hon. J. J. Crittenden, Gov. L. W. Powell, Hon. James Harlan, } Frankfort, Ky.
Taylor, Turner & Co., Bankers, Lexington, Ky.
G. H. Monsarat & Co. Louisville, Ky.

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Franklin Circuit Court, and in the courts of the adjoining counties.
☞Office east side of St. Clair street, next door to Mr. Harlan's office. may19 tf

GEO. W. PURKINS..........BEN. J. MONROE.

Purkins & Monroe,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T.,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of the Law in all the Courts of the Territory.
Office on Main street, over Smoot, Russell & Co.'s Bank. oct21 w&twtf

JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ST. CLAIR STREET,
Two doors North of the Court-house.
'53 yf Frankfort, Ky.

JOHN M. McCALLA,
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

JOHN L. MOORE & SON,
Are receiving their Large Stock of
Fall and Winter Goods,
In Great Varitey and
AT VERY LOW RATES!
sept7 w&twtf

A. H. C. BROCKEN,
22 Cliff Street, New York,

Manufacturer of Glass Syringes, Homœopathic Vials, Graduated Measures,, Nursing Bottles, etc.

GLASS Ware for Chemists, Druggists, Perfumers, Photographers, etc. Green Glass-ware by the package. A liberal discount made to the trade. Orders from Country Druggists and Dealers solicited Price Lists sent on application.
sep14 w&t-w6m

NEW FIRM.

ED. KEENON..........JNO. N. CRUTCHER

KEENON & CRUTCHER,
HAVING PURCHASED THE STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,
Books & Stationery.

OF H. EVANS, ALSO THAT OF MORRIS & HAMPTON, will continue to carry on the above business, at the stand occupied by H. Evans, on Main street, where, by strict attention to business, they hope to merit as well as receive a liberal share of the public patronage. mar 11 1858-1y

LANE & BODLEY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Wood-Working Machinery,
AND CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
CINCINNATI, O.

FULL EQUIPMENTS FURNISHED for manufacturers of
Sash, Doors, and Blinds, Furniture & Chairs, Rail Cars, & Agricultural Implements.
ESPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO
Hub, Spoke, Felloe, and Wheel MACHINERY,

Shafting and Pulleys, with Ball and Socket Hangers, far superior to those in ordinary use, and at the lowest price. For descriptive Circulars, price, &c., address LANE & BODLEY,
Corner John & Water Sts.,
au19 wly CINCINNATI, O.

H. WHITTINGHAM,
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,
FRANKFORT, KY.,

CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quarterlies, on the best terms. Advance Sheets received from twenty-four Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete sets. nov27 w&twtf.

RALPH C. McCRACKEN,
FASHIONABLE
SHIRT MANUFACTURER,

AND Dealers in fine linens and gents' furnishing goods. No. 19 W. Fourth St., South Side, bet. Main and Walnut, Cincinnati, O. (Opposite the first Presbyterian church.) Sign of the Marble Shirt.
☞Shirts made to order by measurement and warranted to fit. feb8 w&t-wly

OFFICIAL.

NOTICE!

THERE was committed to my charge, February 13, 1859, as Jailer of Carroll county, Ky., a runaway slave off the steamer Glendale, who calls himself JOE, and claims to be the property of Mary Bolden, of Shelby county, sixteen miles from Memphis, Tennessee. The boy is, I would judge, between 22 or 23 years of age, and about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches in height; rather likely than otherwise; of a copper color; he is quick in speaking when spoken to; he has a strong voice; he has a scar over his left eye, and has lost the fore-finger of his left hand; he has also a scar on his left hand, caused by a shot. His ancle is much chafed with a manacle which he has worn. High, white man's nose; his back shows marks of the lash. Coating, when received, a part of an old black blanket coat, pants of casinet, striped, and with red specks; some small portion of a domestic shirt; no hat; common shoes.
DAVID OWEN,
mar4 w6m Jailer Carroll County, Ky.

Proclamation by the Governor.
$150 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department,

WHEREAS, It has been made known to me that JOHN PHILIPS did, on the — day of — 1858, in the county of Harrison, kill and murder Henry Whalen, and has since fled from justice:
Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of said Commonwealth, by virtue of the power vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of **One Hundred and Fifty Dollars** for the apprehension of said Philips, and his delivery to the Jailer of Harrison county, within one year from the date hereof.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, at Frankfort, [L. S.] this 2d day of February, A. D. 1859, and in the 67th year of the Commonwealth.
By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.
MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

Description.—John Philips, indicted at the last November term of the Harrison County Circuit Court, for committing the crime of manslaughter on the body of one Henry Whalen, on the Fair Grounds near Cynthiania, Sept. 23d, 1858, is about 5 feet 9 inches high; black hair; dark eyes; dark complexion; 25 or 26 years of age; spare made man; weighs about 150 pounds; walks erect; always dresses genteel.
feb3 w&t-w3m

Proclamation by the Governor.
$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department,

WHEREAS, It has been made known to me that EDWARD CRANCH did, on the 5th day of January, 1858, kill and murder Wm. Johnson, in the county of Crittenden, and has since fled from justice:
Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of said Commonwealth, by virtue of the power vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of **Five Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of said Edward Cranch, and his delivery to the Jailer of Crittenden county within one year from the date hereof.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, this 2d day [L. S.] of February, A. D. 1859, and in the 67th year of the Commonwealth.
By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.
MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

Description.—Said Cranch is about 21 or 22 years of age; light hair; blue eyes; little or no beard; weighs 150 or 160 pounds; somewhat stoop-shouldered; on one side of him a large scar nearly over the right or left temple; walks with one foot nearly square out.
feb3 w&t-w3m

NOTICE!

ON the 14th November, 1858, a negro man, calling himself NED, was committed to the Hancock County Jail, at Hawesville, Ky., as a runaway slave. It would seem, from papers in his possession, with the signatures torn off, that his name is SAM. The only thing upon the passes to indicate where he is from is Lincoln county, without any State named. The negro is 5 feet 9 inches high; weighs 180 lbs; color black; 5 scars on his back, as if made by the lash; a scar on his right leg, which he says was from the bite of a dog. Dress, 2 old jeans coats—one blue, the other a brown bark color, wool hat, coarse shoes, jeans pants, and striped around the leg; plays pretty well on the fiddle.
The owner can come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or otherwise he will be dealt with according to law.
J. M. OLDHAM,
dec2 w6m Jailer of Hancock County.

Proclamation by the Governor.
$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department,

WHEREAS, It has been made known to me that NICHOLAS H. SHACKELFORD did, on the —— day of ——, 1858, in the county of Casey, kill and murder Wm. J. Sharpe, and has since fled from justice:
Now, therefore, I, JOHN Q. A. KING, Governor of said Commonwealth, by virtue of the power vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of **Five Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of said Shackelford, and his delivery to the Jailer of Casey county, within one year from date hereof.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, this 24th day [L. S.] of November, A. D. 1858, and in the 67th year of the Commonwealth.
By the Governor. JOHN Q. A. KING.
MASON BROWN, Sec'y of State.
By T. P. ATTICUS BIBB, Assistant Sec'y.

Description.—Said Shackelford is about 22 or 23 years old; about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; raw-boned; stands straight; quick spoken; hair rather red; thin-visaged, rather sunken jaws, probably from the loss of teeth; wore a long heavy beard on the jaws, chin, and neck, of a reddish color; weighs about 160 pounds, and steps rather fast and quick; is ingenious in the working of wood or iron, and follows, sometimes, pump making; rather inclined to dissipation and gaming.
nov26 w&t-w3m

Proclamation by the Governor.
$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that I. HARPER WILKINS did, on the —— day of ——, 1858, kill and murder William B. Hall, sr., in the county of Ballard, and has since fled from justice:
Now, therefore, I, JOHN Q. A. KING, Governor of said Commonwealth, by virtue of the power vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of **Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars** for the apprehension of said Wilkins and his delivery to the Jailer of Ballard, within one year from date hereof.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, this 2d day [L. S.] of December, A. D. 1858, and in the 67th year of the Commonwealth.
By the Governor: JOHN Q. A. KING.
MASON BROWN, Sec'y of State.
By, T. P. ATTICUS BIBB, Assistant Sec'y.
dec4 w&t-w3m

Runaway.

THERE was committed to the jail of Garrard county, on the 23d of October, 1858, a NEGRO MAN, arrested as a runaway by Elijah Kelly, of said county. The negro is about five feet ten inches high; copper color; looks to be about 25 years of age; stout and healthy; no scars perceivable.
The negro says he belongs to James McHenry, of Livingston, Overton county, Tennessee. The owner is requested to come and prove his property, pay fees, &c., and get his negro.
WILLIAM ROMANS,
nov5 w6m Jailer of Garrard county.

A CHANGE!

I HAVE this day sold my establishment to Mr. S. C. BULL, and take great pleasure in recommending him to my old friends and patrons.
January 3, 1858. W. M. TODD.

BOOKS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c,
S. C. BULL,
(SUCCESSOR TO W. M. TODD.)

HAS purchased this old and well-known establishment, and solicits a continuance of the patronage of its former customers, pledging himself that no pains shall be spared to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call.
jan4 w&t-wtf

Oysters! Oysters!! Oysters!!!
STOUGHTON'S EXCHANGE.

I AM in daily receipt of Fresh Baltimore Oysters, which I will sell by the can or half can, either to the town or country.
Oysters and other delicacies of the season served up at any hour of the day or night, at my Saloons.
My bar has always been, and always will be, supplied with the best Wines, Liquors and Segars to be found anywhere.
sept7-w&tw-tf H. R. POWELL.

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAS. G. MATHERS,
No. 470 MAIN STREET,
Between Fourth and Fifth, adjoining the Louisville Rolling Mill Warehouse,
Louisville, Ky.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,
AND
Furnishing Articles,
FOR
Hotels, Dwellings, Public Institutions, Steamboats, &c.

The largest, most complete, and CHEAPEST ESTABLISHMENT of the kind in the West!!
sep23 w&t-wtf

JOHN A. DICKINSON,
No. 79 FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,
Louisville, Ky.

UPHOLSTERER, manufacturer and dealer in Mattresses, Comforts, Pillows, Sheets, Towels Pillow Slips, Window Shades, Tarpaulins, Tents, Wagon Covers, Flags, and Mosquito Bars,
☞Particular attention paid to filling orders from Hotels, Steamboats, Private Families, and Country Merchants. *Give me a call.* sep23 w&t-wly

U. B. EVARTS,
(Successor to Evarts & Murton.)
541 MAIN STREET,
Between Second and Third Streets, Louisville, Ky.,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and customers that he is now receiving and offering for sale, on liberal terms, one of the largest and most complete stock of goods in his line, ever offered in this market—consisting of,
Paper Hangings,
Window Papers,
Fire-Screens,
French Window Glass (all sizes,)
Stained do (all colors,)
Looking-Glass Plates,
French Plate Glass.
Also, manufactures to order and keeps constantly on hand, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Cornices, Portrait and Picture Frames, and Gilt Work of every description.
My Gallery of Oil Paintings, Engravings, and richly framed Mirrors will be found worthy of a visit. Citizens and strangers are particularly invited to call and examine. sep23 w&t-w6m

W. W. TALBOT,
No. 98 FOURTH ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.,
Manufacturer of Willow Ware,

DEALER in Fancy and Variety Goods, Toys, Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, Dressing Cases, Writing Desks, Baskets, Cutlery, Toilet Articles, &c.
☞Agent for the sale of Cabs, Carriages, Rocking Horses, Propellers, and WATSON'S SEWING MACHINES. sep23 w&t-w6m

M. B. SWAIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 1 Masonic Building, Louisville, Ky

THE undersigned takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Frankfort and the surrounding country, that he is now opening at the above mentioned stand a new and splendid stock of the latest styles of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,
which he is prepared to manufacture to order in the most approved fashion.
Also, a general assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
SUCH AS
CRAVATS, GLOVES,
HANDKERCHIFS, SUSPENDERS,
DRAWERS, UNDERSHIRTS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
Call and examine my stock and work before purchasing elsewhere.
☞I will sell *very cheap* for *cash*. sep23 w&t-wtf

QUININE SUBSTITUTE;
OR,
FARR'S AGUE TONIC,
For the Effectual & Speedy Cure of Fever and Ague.

THE proprietor would assure the public that no Quinine, or other Mineral substance, so injurions to the system, and invariably affording but a temporary relief, enters its composition; that it is essentially vegetable in its nature, may be given to persons of every age and sex, and when administered according to the directions, never fails to effect a certain cure, and completely prevents a return of the disease. Price One Dollar.
THOMAS A. HURLEY,
Fifth st., near Main, Louisville, Ky.
Sold by all druggists. sep23 w&t-w6m

WILLIAM C. DODGE,
MANUFACTURER OF
CABINET WARE, UPHOLSTERY, &c.
No. 97 Fourth Street, between Market and Jefferson
Louisville, Ky.

HAVING engaged in the manufacture of Cottage Bedsteads, I wish to call the attention of dealers in and out of the city to my large stock of near 2,000 Bedsteads, of Cherry, Walnut, Oak, Sycamore, Gum, and Poplar—warranted equal to, and will be sold as low, as any manufactured in the West.
WM. C. DODGE, No. 97 Fourth street.
☞Colleges, Schools, Hotels, and Boarding-houses furnished at wholesale prices. sep32 w&t-w6m

ARTHUR PETER...RICH'D COX..JAMES BUCHANAN.

Peter & Buchanan,
(Successors to Munn & Buchanan,)
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEEL PLOWS, CULTIVATORS,
—AND—
Cummings' Straw and Stalk Cutters.

DEALERS in Garden and Grass Seeds, Agricultural Implements and Machines, large and small, of all kinds, Lime, Hydraulic Cement, Plaster of Paris, Chain Pumps, Apples, Potatoes, and Dried Fruit,
484 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
☞Catalogues of Seeds and Implements sent by mail gratis on application. [mr30ly

THE GREAT CLOTHING HOUSE
OF
SPROULE & MANDEVILLE,
No. 487, Corner of Main & Fourth sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE are in weekly receipt of rich and elegant Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, from New York. Having a resident partner in New York, we are enabled to have the very latest styles and the very best material.
☞Extra large size Garments always on hand and for sale low by
sep23 w&t-wtf SPROULE & MANDEVILLE.

MARTIN & PENTON,
Dealers in French, German, British, and American Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,
No. 96 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky.

IN issuing our circular for the Fall and Winter Trade of 1858, we would simply say to our friends, that we have never had the pleasure of presenting to their inspection so *complete an assortment*, in all departments, as we are prepared to exhibit this season.
In Dress Goods we can offer all the *Parisian Novelties*, embracing many new fabrics in rich and handsome designs, which cannot fail to please.
Our Stock of Cloaks and Shawls will be unusually large, embracing the *Reversible* and *Circular* styles, of various size and colors.
Staples and Domestics have been selected with a view of meeting the increased demand for them, and will be sold at very low prices.
Servants' Goods of every kind can be found with us, and among them some descriptions of Goods never offered before in this market.
We would respectfully invite your attention to the inspection of our Stock, feeling assured that we can supply every demand.
MARTIN & PENTON, 96 Fourth st.,
Bet. Market and Jefferson, 2d door from Market.
sep25 w&t-w6m.

T. G. WATERS,
DEALER IN
BOOTS & SHOES,
SOUTHEAST CORNER MARKET AND FOURTH STS.
sep23 w&t-wly Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERMAN P. WHALEY,
UNITED STATES
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Northeast Corner
Market and Third Sts,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER AT
SHORTEST NOTICE.
sep23 w&t-wly

J. DOLFINGER,
No. 113 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson
Louisville, Ky.

MANUFACTURER of FINE JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE, and dealer in Watches.
Setting and resetting Diamonds; Plating, Replating, and Galvanizing.
☞Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired and warranted. ☞Silver Spoons made to order.
sep23 w&t-wly

PETER RUHL,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
DRESS TRIMMINGS,

FRINGES, Gimps, Cords and Tassels; also, Military Goods of every description, Masonic and Odd Fellows' Regalia Trimmings.
No. 115 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson,
sep23 w&t-wly LOUISVILLE, KY.

JAMES R. WOOD,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER
IN HATS, CAPS, FURS, AND STRAW GOODS,
No. 451 Market st., between Third and Fourth,
Louisville, Ky.

THE very best quality of DRESS HATS at the low price of *Four Dollars*. sep23 w&t-wly

Wholesale Seed & Agricultural Warehouse.
J. D. BONDURANT,
No. 363 Sixth Street, near Main,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,

DEALER in choice Field and Garden Seeds, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, and Vines, Corn and Wheat Mills, Power and Hand Corn Shellers, Reapers, Mowers, Threshers, Wagons, Agricultural and Horticultural Implements and Machines of all sorts, Plaster, Cement, White Sand and Lime, Railroad Barrows and implements generally, &c., &c.
sep23 w&t-wtf

N. V. GERHART,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES & LACES,
No. 106 Fourth street, opposite Mozart Hall,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

FINE FLOWERS and Head Dresses, Notions, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, &c. The latest styles of CLOTH CLOAKS and MANTILLAS kept always on hand and made to order. sep23 w&t-wly

HURLEY'S QUICK YEAST,
OR BAKING POWDER,

FOR the Quick Raising of Bread, Cakes, Puddings, &c., without fermentation. This is the cheapest, best, and healthiest preparation ever invented, and is the ORIGINAL, GENUINE, and ONLY RELIABLE ARTICLE.
The manufacturer would assure the public that none but the BEST and PUREST articles enter its composition; and, when used according to the directions, will not fail to give perfect satisfaction.
Put up in neat packages, with full directions on each.
PREPARED AND SOLD BY
THOMAS A. HURLEY,
FIFTH STREET, NEAR MAIN,
Louisville, Ky.
☞For sale by grocers. sep23 w&t-w6m

J. C. WEBB..........E. E. LEVERING.

WEBB & LEVERING,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
No. 521, South side Main Street, three doors below Third Street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

COURT BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER. oct19 w&t-wly

J. H. MONTGOMERY'S.
TAILORING
AND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
No 467 Jefferson Street, bet. 3d & 4th, (North side,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

SILKS, Satins, Velvets, Plush, Crape, Merinoes, Broad Cloths, Shawls, Parasols, Ribbons, &c., dyed to any color.
☞GENTLEMEN'S Clothing of every description Renovated and Repaired in a superior manner, warranted not to be equaled in this or any other city.
☞Orders from the country promptly attended to.
oct19 t w&wly

OWEN'S HOTEL.
J. STEELE, Jr.,
Successor to W. W. Owen.
Cor. Second and Jefferson Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVING taken this well known and popular House, the proprietor hopes, from his long experience and strict attention to his guests, to secure a liberal share of patronage.
☞Good accommodations for Families.
July 1, 1858-tf

G. W. BLISS..........W. T. WEAVER

BLISS & WEAVER,
MANUFACTURERS
And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
HATS, CAPS, FURS,
TRIMMINGS,
—AND—
STRAW GOODS,
495 Main street, between 3d and 4th,
NEXT DOOR TO THE NATIONAL HOTEL.
mr30ly LOUISVILLE, KY.

CAUTION.
Read Carefully.

THE GENUINE HIGHLY CONCENTRATED BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS IS PUT UP IN HALF PINT BOTTLES ONLY AND RETAILED AT ONE DOLLAR PER SINGLE BOTTLE. THE GREAT DEMAND FOR THIS TRULY CELEBRATED MEDICINE HAS INDUCED MANY IMITATIONS WHICH THE PUBLIC SHOULD GUARD AGAINST PURCHASING.
ASK FOR
BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.
MANUFACTURED BY
BENJAMIN PAGE, Jr & CO.,
Of Pittsburg, Pa.,
And see that their name is on the label of every bottle. BENJAMIN PAGE, JR., & CO.,
Manufacturing Pharmaceutists and Chemists,
ap6ly Pittsburg Pa.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
A handsome selection will be opened in due time for the approaching holidays at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store

OLD Bourbon Whisky by the gallon or bottle; also Irish Whisky, the very best in the State, at
july8 GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.

Scotch Ale.
R. DISHER'S genuine Scotch Ale, at
july8 GEO. A. ROBERTSONS.

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW VALENTINES FOR 1859!

FOR this season I have a fresh and beautiful assortment at **Eastern Prices** of
VALENTINES,
Novel styles of SENTIMENTALS;
ALSO,
New COMICS and Moveable COMICS
Something entirely new. Prices range from 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 75, 80, and 90 cents, and $1 00, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2 00, up to $10 00. Any quantity will be sent by mail *postage paid* on receipt of the money, or postage stamps, for small amounts. Address,
JOHN W. CLARKE, Bookseller,
Mozart Hall, Fourth street, Louisville, Ky.
jan14 w&t-wtf

Mrs. MAYER'S
NEW YORK MILLINERY &
FANCY STORE,
No. 565 Market street, between Third and Fourth
sep23 w&t-wtf LOUISVILLE, KY.

JOSEPH HADDOX..........LOUIS HADDOX

HADDOX & BRO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN R. HALL,)
COACH AND CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
Third st., east side, bet. Market and Jefferson,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE will manufacture and keep on hand CARRIAGES of every description and latest fashion. sep23 w&t-wly

HART, MAPOTHER & CO.,
Lithographers and Fancy Printers,
Southeast corner Market and Third Streets,
Louisville, Ky.,
And No. 36 North Main Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every description of ENGRAVING, PEN AND CRAYON LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c., &c. oct7 w&t-wtf

PREMIUM
SEWING MACHINES,
MANUFACTURED BY
GEO. B. SLOAT & COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA.

I feel grateful to the citizens of the city and county for the liberal patronage given me in my humble efforts to sell them the
Best and Cheapest SEWING MACHINE
now in use; and feeling wholly identified in interest with this community, admitting the benefits accruing to be mutual only, I take this method to notify *all*, that *I still stand pledged* to those who may favor me with an *order* to sell them one of
Sloat's Eliptic Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines,
Warranted to perform well, give entire satisfaction, applied either to *very light, medium, or heavy fabric*. It has completely
Overreached all other Machines,
Taken the **First Premiums** at every State and county Fair where exhibited for competition, secured by over **Twenty different Patents**, and, by *positive test*, the very *best* for all practical uses.
Special.—Continued misrepresentations and false issues through the press and otherwise, prompted by sordid, selfish motives, calculated to *intimidate* and *frighten* many persons into the belief that **Sloat's Machines** are infringements, that they will be taken from them, and they prosecuted for using, &c., is my chief apology for thus troubling the public with an advertisement. I will further state, that the Sloat Company announce themselves ready, at any time, to meet any or all of the *combined monopolists*, (consisting of Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, I. M. Singer Co.,) before *any* court or jury, and that they will pledge protection to all persons using their machines.
I will give reference to a few of the many who are now using Sloat's Machines:
Mrs. Jas. M. Todd, Mrs. G. Alex. Robertson, Mrs. Mason Brown, Mrs. A. C. Hemming, } Frankfort.
Mrs. Jos. French, Mrs. M. A. Gay, } Franklin county.
Mrs. T. O. Shackelford, Shelbyville;
And to all persons using Wheeler & Wilson's Machines.
Send for a circular.
C. A. CLARKE, Agent,
Adjoining Telegraph Office,
jan4 w&t-w3m Frankfort, Ky.

New Grocery Establishment.
JOLLY & JOHNSON

HAVE OPENED an establishment on St. Clair street, opposite the post-office, where they will keep constally on hand a general assortment of
FAMILY GROCERIES,
consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Flour, Meal, Cheese, Crackers, Candles, Bacon, Lard, Potatoes, Salt, Soap, Raisins, Almonds, Nuts, &c., all of which they will sell at retail or by the package low for cash or country produce.
☞They will also keep an assortment of liquors—Brandy, Whisky, Wine, &c., which they will sell at wholesale or retail. They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. dec18 w&t-wtf

Notice! Notice!

MR. JOHN L. PEAK, of Georgetown, Ky., wishes to inform the public that the Public School at this place will open on *This Morning*, in the second story of Odd Fellows' Hall. It is to be under his care, and he pressingly invites *all* to send, free of charge. It is his object to get the school under fair operation—to make it worthy of the city under whose superintendence it is conducte ; and to this object his utmost endeavors shall be devoted. All communications and references to be directed to
R. GILISPIE,
oct19 t-wtf Chairman of the School Trustees.

School Notice.

J. C. ARTHUR, of Suffolk, Virginia, and a graduate of the Georgetown College, Ky., will open a school for boys, in a room over the Engine House, in this city, on Monday, Sept. 13th, 1858, for a term of 40 weeks, at $40 per scholar—payable, one half in advance—the remainder at the end of 20 weeks.
References—Rev. C. LEWIS, J. B. THARP and the Faculty of Georgetown College.
Frankfort, Sept. 7, 1858. w&twtf

W. H. KEENE..........EDWARD HENSLEY.

W. H. KEENE & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
CHOICE GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARS,
AND
ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE,
St. Clair and Wapping Streets,
FRANKFORT, KY.
All accounts due 1st of January, May, and September, interest charged after maturity.

JANUARY 3, 1859.
GROCERIES, &C.

OLD Government Java and Prime Rio Coffee; Golden Syrup, Sugar House and Plantation Molasses; German, Castile, and Rosin Soap; Tallow, Star, and Sperm Candles; Mackerel in assorted packages; Hams, plain and canvased; Sides, clear and ribbed; Shoulders, Dried Beef, and Tongues; Prime Country Lard; Flour, Meal, and Salt; Nails, (all sizes,) Shovels and Spades, best brands; Green and Black Tea; Tennent's Pale Ale; Tobacco and Cigars, every variety of brand; Old Brandies, Whisky and Wine, in bottles or on draft; AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all kinds; Paints, Oils, Turpentine and Tar; Blasting and Rifle Powder; Sauces, Extracts, Pickles, and Table Oil.
jan4 w&t-wtf

STOVES & TINWARE.
F. C. SMITH.
SHOP ON ST. CLAIR ST., IN ROOM FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY MORRIS & HAMPTON,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

HAVING purchased the interest of C. A. MERCHANT, in the establishment lately conducted by Merchant & Smith, I would respebtfully request all those indebted to the concern, to make payments to me, and to those to whom the firm is indebted, will be settled with by me, as I am alone authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm. I will continue the business in
Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Work, Spouting and Guttering
of all descriptions,
CONTINUALLY ON HAND,
a large assortment of
COOKING, PARLOR & COAL STOVES,
Cistern, Well and Force Pumps; Sheet Lead, Lead, Pipe, &c.
☞All orders promptly attended to.
aug 12,1858-tf F. C. SMITH.

THE MANSION HOUSE
FOR SALE!

THE undersigned, in consequence of the death of his son-in-law, (who was his principal assistant,) and his own advancing age, is desirous of selling the Mansion House Hotel in Frankfort, Ky.
This Hotel is large and commodious, containing about 100 rooms. It is completely furnished in all its departments, and is located in the center of business being only 200 yards from the State Capitol. The house and furniture will be sold together.
As it is presumed that no person will purchase the property without inspecting the same, the proprietor respectfully invites all who may be desirous of purchasing to give him a call. The terms of sale will be as liberal as almost any purchaser may desire.
dec4 w&t-wtf BEN. LUCKETT.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT!

HAVING purchased the Tin Shop of H. R. Miller, I would respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that I intend to manufacture all kinds of Copper, Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware usually kept in a Tin Store, and execute all kinds of job work with neatness and dispatch—hoping, by close attention to business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage. Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. G. W. MILLER,
Old Bank Building, St. Clair street.
dec2 w&t-wtf

B. F. DINKLE,

BEGS to inform his friends, and citizens of Frankfort and surrounding counties generally, that he is prepared to execute all descriptions of House, Sign, and Fancy Painting, in the best style, and on moderate terms.
Jobs attended to in town and country, and satisfaction warranted in all cases. Orders left at the hardware store of Mr. John Haly, next door to the Farmers' Bank, will receive the most prompt attention.
jan11 w&t-wtf

ELEGANT STOCK OF
FALL & WINTER CLOTHING.
CHARLES B. GETZ,
CORNER OF MAIN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
Frankfort, Ky.,

HAS just received the most desirable selection of Men and Boys'
Fashionable Clothing
AND FURNISHING GOODS,
Shirts, Hosiery,
Under Garments, Gloves,
Cravats, Umbrellas, &c., &c.,
Ever exhibited in this city. sep9 t-w&wtf

TAKE NOTICE,
FARMERS of FRANKLIN CO.

HAVING bought the right of **T. E. Brinly's Improved Plows** for Franklin County, I am now manufacturing them at Bridgeport, and promise the citizens of Franklin County that they can be accommodated with a superior plow. Farmers needing plows, would do well to call and see them.
Also, all kinds of
WOOD AND BLACKSMITH'S WORK
done on short notice and reasonable terms.
The entire establishment will be under the management of Mr. JOHN REDDING.
jan9 w&t-w3m Bridgeport Ky. P. H. POOR.

Greenwood Female Seminary,
FRANKFORT KY.
Mrs. MARY T. RUNYAN, Principal.
Miss AMELIA A. CHARSLEY, Music Teacher.

THE TWENTY-FIRST SESSION of this School will commence on MONDAY, the 31st day of January, 1859.
For Terms, address the Principal. jan29 w&t-w1m

MANSION HOUSE,
CORNER OF MAIN AND ST. CLAIR STS.
FRANKFORT, KY.

THE undersigned would notify his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the interest of J. T. Luckett in this old established and well-known Hotel and will continue to entertain the public in the best manner that the markets, etc., will allow. He has engaged the services of his son-in-law Wm. K. Taylor, who is well known to a large portion of the travelling community as a man of business and who will have charge of the office. He asks the patronage of the public, and will endeavor to deserve it. [my25] BENJ LUCKETT.

CAPITAL HOTEL,
R. C. STEELE, Proprietor,
Frankfort, Ky.
May 22, 1858- tf

FARM FOR SALE!

I DESIRE to sell the farm on which I now reside in Franklin county, no Main Benson, about 1 mile from Hardinsville, and about a hundred yards from the Harrodsburgh Turnpike road. It contains about
220 ACRES,
about 150 of which is in cultivation, the balance well timbered. The fencing is of the very best quality, there being about a mile of stone fence on the place. The soil is good, most of it corn land, and all producing fine Blue Grass. The place is well watered, and has several never-failing Springs convenient to the dwelling. There is a fine
Orchard of Young Fruit Tress,
now in full bearing of grafted fruit.
The Dwelling, Negro Cabins, Stables, Barns, Cow-house,
and appretenances are commodious and comfortable and all in the best repair.
Those desiring to purchase, will find this one of the best Stock Farms in the county, and being desirous of removing to another State I well sell to private hidders on good terms. Apply on the premises or address.
C. E. TINSLEY.
Hardinsville, Shelby co. Ky.
march4, 1859-tf

GEO. A. ROBERTSON,
DEALER IN
Confectioneries and Groceries.
Corner St. Clair and Broadway Streets,
FRANKFORT, KY.

HAS, and intends to keep on hand all articles in his line. His stock has been selected with care and is of the best quality.

MARTIN NIXON..THOMAS NIXON..WM. H. CHATFIELD.

NIXON & CHATFIELD,
(*Successors to Nixon & Goodman,*)
Nos. 77 and 79 Walnut st., Cincinnati,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAPER, CARDS, AND CARD SHEETS,
PRINTING INKS,

AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS. Agents for the Magnolia Mills Writing Papers. oct7 w&t-w6m

BAILEY & CO.,
(FORMERLY BAILEY & KITCHEN,)
JEWELERS, OF PHILADELPHIA,
Having changed their place of business from No 136 to 819 Chestnut Street.

DESIRE to inform the citizens of FRANKFORT and the public, that they are now located three doors below the GIRARD HOUSE, on the *North Side of Chestnut Street*; having erected a fire-proof store, to which is attached their manufactory of Sterling Silverware by STEAM POWER.
BAILEY & Co. are now prepared to receive orders for any goods in their line, which is comprised of WATCHES of all the best makers, EAR RINGS, DIAMOND BRACELETS, BROOCHES, and NECKLACES, as well as all other kinds of Gold Jewelry, Silver Tea Setts, or portions of setts, Pitchers, Forks, Spoons, &c., Plated Wares, Clocks, and a general assortment of Fancy Goods.
Orders for goods will receive prompt attention and a prompt reply. Goods forwarded to any part of the Union. Address BAILEY & CO.,
Jewelers and Silversmiths,
819 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
☞Agricultural Societies supplied with Silver Plate and Medals to any extent. oct12 w&t-w6m

Seed Oats,

GROWN and selected in Canada—very heavy.
SPRING WHEAT, Canadian "Golden Drop."
OATMEAL and SPLIT PEAS—new; for sale by
ROBERT CARMICHAEL,
Produce & Commission Merchant,
26 West Fourth St., Cincinnati.
jan15 t-wlaw2m&w2m

Landreth's Warranted
GARDEN SEED.

THE usual assortment, fresh and genuine, now open and for sale at
jan29 w&t-wtf S. C. BULL'S.

HAIR BRUSHES—The largest variety in Frankfort, at DR. MILLS' Drug Store.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE

TERMS.
One copy, per annum, in advance............$4 00

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
BERIAH MAGOFFIN,
OF MERCER COUNTY.

For Lieutenant Governor,
LINN BOYD,
OF M'CRACKEN COUNTY.

For Attorney General,
ANDREW J. JAMES,
OF FRANKLIN COUNTY,

For Auditor,
GRANT GREEN,
OF HENDERSON COUNTY.

For Treasurer,
JAMES H. GARRARD,
OF BOYLE COUNTY.

For Register of the Land Office.
THOMAS J. FRAZIER,
OF BREATHITT COUNTY.

Sup't of Public Instruction,
ROBERT RICHARDSON,
OF KENTON COUNTY.

Prest. Board Internal Improvement,
JAMES P. BATES,
OF BARREN COUNTY.

County Convention.

We are requested to announce that there will be a meeting of the Democracy of Franklin county, at the court-house, on next county court day—Monday, March 21st. It is hoped that all the precincts will be fully represented.
mar5 td

Blanks.

We have on hand, or can print to order on the shortest notice, blanks of every description for clerks, magistrates, &c.

Legal cards, circulars, dry goods bills, and job work of every description, printed on the shortest notice and at the lowest prices.

☞The promotion of Hon. Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, late commissioner of Patents, to a seat in the Cabinet, made vacant by the death of Hon. A. V. Brown, as Postmaster General, is not only one of the best appointments of the present Administration, but is a compliment to this State which will be duly appreciated. Mr. Holt is regarded as one of our ablest and purest statesmen. He has talents and industry equal to any position. He is placed at the head of the most difficult and complicated Department of the Government, at a time when the performance of its duties is doubly embarrassing from the omission of the last Congress to provide for its necessary expenses, yet whatever can be done by any one man, we believe Mr. Holt will do, in the most satisfactory manner. We hope he has accepted the appointment.

☞A friend writing us a business letter from Breathitt county, adds the following in a postscript:

I have traveled through several of the mountain counties, and find that the 8th of January nominees are hailed with joy; more especially the nomination of our fellow-citizen, T. J. Frazier. With but a single exception, every man, or all that I have had an opportunity of conversing with, is for Frazier. The majority for the whole ticket will be astonishing. The Sixth Congressional District is determined to be the first in point of Democratic strength. The name of Ed. W. Turner is favorably mentioned as our candidate for Congress in this district.

☞The murderers of Lowe, not content with the foul deed perpetrated upon the body of that brave but rash and unfortunate individual, are engaged in slandering his memory. The story that he wore a shirt of linked steel upon the day of his death is one of these slanders, and is proved to be a gross falsehood. A pill-maker, by the name of Tydings, who was in Louisville some days since, says the Courier, passed himself off as Lowe's surgeon, and gave circulation to reports of the affair which were erroneous and unfair to the murdered man. Dr. Jarbe was Lowe's surgeon.

☞The Paducah Herald says that the nomination of Col. W. B. Machen for the State Senate, by the late Eddyville Convention, has created the greatest enthusiasm amongst the Democracy of Paducah, and a corresponding depression of spirits amongst the K. N.'s of that place. It is not stated whether Col. Machen accepts the nomination.

☞Both parties in Louisville seem to be very active in getting out their forces for the approaching municipal election, and as the law requires that voters shall have paid all arearages of city taxes some days before the election, we reckon the city delinquent list will be unusually slim this year.

☞The Franklin Circuit Court concluded its spring term on yesterday. In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Scroggin, for killing his wife, a *nolle prosequi* was entered, and the defendant discharged.

☞Y. A. Linn is a candidate for the Legislature in Trigg. The Paducah Herald says it is thought that Capt. John I. Roach, and several others, will also be candidates. One at a time is enough.

☞W. B. Jones, of Simpson, and J. S. Golladay, of Logan, are candidates for Congress in the Third District, subject to the action of an Opposition K. N. Convention.

☞The Democracy of Todd county have nominated Dr. John C. Whitlock, of Christian, for State Senator, in the district composed of Todd and Christian.

☞H. S. Lewis, a citizen of McCracken county, Kentucky, and formerly sheriff of that county, died of consumption a few days ago. He was highly respected.

☞Continued charivaris disturbed the imperial repose of Soulouque in the Date-Tree tavern, at Kingston. One negro song in particular the Emperor has ever been unable to endure—"Boucaner Jean Louis." When he was in power the wretch who dared intone this popular Haytien air was sure of imprisonment. The refugees in Kingston, whom he had exiled, would nightly surround his rooms in the Date-Tree, and avenge themselves by chanting in chorus this hated song. On hearing its detested notes, the ex-Emperor raged up and down his apartments like a tiger. His landlord humanely applied to the authorities for a guard of honor to watch the environs of the hotel. The request was peremptorily refused.

New Arrangement.—Mr. Chas. B. Getz, of the Young America clothing store, corner of Main and St. Clair streets, has gone into partnership with a house in Cincinnati for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of gentlemen's clothing. He has gone there to superintend the establishment in person, and will keep his house here well stocked with all kinds of clothing for gentlemen's wear. The house here is under charge of attentive and accommodating clerks, and the stock is being constantly added to from the Cincinnati house, so that any one wanting anything in that line can be supplid on the shortest notice.

Clerk of the Next House.—The Hon. W. L. Underwood, at present a K. N. member of Congress from the Third District of Kentucky, is a candidate for Clerk of the next House. The southern Americans, it is said, intend to take the Clerk, and give the northern Republicans the Speaker. The coalition between the two parties, it is said, has been arranged by the leaders at Washington.

☞Major Thos. J. Helm died at his residence in Glasgow last Tuesday. He will be remembered as the accomplished Clerk of the Kentucky House of Representatives, after he had been a member of that body. He was, also, many years Clerk of the Barren Circuit Court.

Governor of Washington Territory.—Among the recent appointments made at Washington city, we notice the name of Col. R. D. Gholson, of Ballard county, Kentucky, as Governor of Washington Territory.

☞J. R. Barrick, Esq., has been elected President of the Barren County Railroad, vice G. W. Trabue, resigned.

☞Rev. Bishop Kavanaugh will preach at the Methodist Church, in this city, on Sabbath next, at 11 o'clock, and at night.

☞The Hon. Thos. A. Marshall, ex-Chief Justice of Kentucky, has purchased a residence in Louisville, and is going there to reside.

☞Thos. H. Hammond, of Kentucky, graduated at the University Medical College, New York, on Saturday.

☞The Democratic Convention for the Sixth District will be held on the third Monday in April next.

☞Jas. Robb, the New Orleans banker, is about to make San Francisco, Cal., his permanent residence.

☞True friends are like true diamonds—scarce but precious. False ones, like the leaves of a forest—without number.

Letter from Judge Douglas.

As the position of the Hon. Josh. H. Jewett on a past issue has been a matter of some discussion, we publish the following letter from the Hon. S. A. Douglas on that subject:

Washington, Feb. 16, 1859.

My Dear Sir: I take pleasure in replying to your note upon the points presented, so far as I recollect them, in my conversation with you at the time the Lecompton difficulty arose in Congress. We had a free and full conversation on the merits of the controversy; and whilst you announced your distinct purpose to support the Lecompton Constitution and to act with its friends in all proper efforts to procure the admission of Kansas under that constitution, you expressed kind feelings towards me personally, and undiminished confidence in those Democrats who were acting with me in opposition to the measure, regarding it as an honest difference of opinion on a question about which Democrats might differ without impairing their political standing, or giving any cause for creating divisions in the party.

We had many free and full conversations upon the subject. I cannot pretend to remember distinctly or to state in detail what was said on both sides; but the substance, so far as your position was affected, is contained in the above statement.

Very truly, your friend,
S. A. DOUGLAS.

Hon. J. H. Jewett, Washington, D. C.

The new Third Assistant Postmaster General.—Mr. Zevely, the new Third Assistant Postmaster General, has grown old in the service of the Department, wherein for some years past he has occupied the place of greatest trust and responsibility, next after the position of an Assistant Postmaster General. He is a gentleman of few words, great industry and caution, excellent sense, and scrupulous rectitude of character—qualities which fit him eminently well for the satisfactory performance of the duties of the position. We do not know that Mr. Zevely has any particular politics. In the course of perhaps twenty years' acquaintance with him, we never heard him open his mouth on a political topic. His selection, under the circumstances, satisfies us that the President simply looked for the best man to fill the place, so far as the public interest is concerned—not rewarding a blatherskiting, noisy political partisan. So mote it be evermore.—*Wash. Star.*

Madison, Wis., March 10.—The Legislative committee, consisting of three Republicans and two Democrats, appointed at the request of ex-Gov. Bashford to investigate charges of corruption preferred against him in connection with the disposition of the land grant to La Crosse Railroad Company, made a unanimous report fully exonerating him and justifying his official conduct as being highly honorable, and in the opinion of committee, directed solely to the promotion of the best interests of the State.

Singular Clause in a Will.—The will of Geo. T. Williamson (whose death took place not long since in Europe) was admitted to probate yesterday. The testator wills half of his real estate in Ohio, Kentucky, and Illinois to his mother, brothers, and sisters and their heirs, and the other half to his three children and their heirs. His personal property he gives to his wife (to divide, if she thinks proper, with any of her children) in lieu of dower. The will then proceeds: "To James Taylor, of Newport, I bequeath my scorn and contempt for his treachery, duplicity, and cowardice."
Cin. Gazette.

The Coat of Mail Slander.

We understand that William Newton was the witness upon whose testimony the Grand Jury of Hawesville made out their infamous report as to Lowe's having on a coat of mail. We understand further that Newton did not tell the jury that he saw the coat of mail, but said that he felt it.

Against the possibility of his recognizing such a thing by the sense of touch, stands the fact that A. M. Mayo, a personal enemy of Lowe, searched him in the presence of his assailants, and found nothing of the kind on him. It is said, also, that Judge Mayhall, who shot at Lowe with his rifle, went so far in an examination as to lift the shirt of Lowe to the skin, and yet found nothing of the kind. This search was in the midst of the fight on Tuesday, when it would have been impossible for Lowe to have concealed the coat of mail.

Other persons examined the clothes of Lowe and found the marks of no deadly balls upon them except those fired by the assassins in the jail. His vest had but one mark upon it, and that was a ball entering the opening at the front and passing out at the opening for the left arm. The coat of mail story is a base and slanderous lie, started by the murderers of Lowe to palliate, in some degree, the damning deed of his assassination. He is dead, and can't speak for himself, but it is the duty of all honest men to shield his memory from such a slander. Let those who are guilty of his blood share the full penalty of the most cowardly and brutal atrocity that has ever disgraced the annals of crime in Kentucky.—*Lou. Cour.*

Democratic Meeting in Hart.

At a Democratic meeting held at the court-house in Munfordsville, on Monday, March 7, 1859, being County Court day for Hart county, Col. John Lard was called to the Chair, and James A. Dawson appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being explained by the chair, the following resolutions were adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Hart county cordially approve the action of the Convention held at Frankfort on the 8th of January last, and pledge the nominees thereof an earnest and undivided support.

Resolved, That without disparaging the claims of any other gentleman, we would respectfully present to the Democracy of the Third Congressional District, the name of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Col. George T. Wood, as a suitable candidate for Congress; and one who, on account of his age, experience, fidelity, and universal popularity, would combine every element of success with eminent fitness for the position.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.
JOHN LARD, Chairman.
Jas. A. Dawson, Secretary.

From a Druggist.

Apollo, Armstrong Co., Pa., December 1, 1855.

Messrs. B. Page, Jr., & Co.—Dear Sirs: I purchased one dozen of your BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS from your traveling agent, which has given great satisfaction in this section. Send me another dozen; for which I inclose the money.
mar12 w1&t-w3 W. C. BOVARD.

For Constable.

☞We are authorized to announce SILAS NOEL as a candidate for the office of Constable in the Frankfort District at the May election.
mar10 w&t-wte

☞We are authorized to announce JOHN W. PRUETT as a candidate for re-election to the office of Constable in the Frankfort District at the May election.
mar8 w&t-wte

For the Legislature.

☞We are authorized to announce JOHN G. JORDON as a candidate to represent the county of Anderson in the next Legislature.
mar3 w&t-wte

MARRIED,

In New Orleans, on Tuesday, 1st inst., at Christ Church, by the Right Rev. Leonidas Polk, Wm. H. Howell and Mary L., daughter of Rev. Jas. Leacock, all of New Orleans.

On the 6th inst., by Elder W. S. Giltner, Mr. Wm. H. Kitt, of Franklin county, and Miss Elizabeth Mitchell, of Henry county, Ky.

At the same time, by the same, Mr. Wm. H. Able, of Jefferson county, and Miss Catharine Able, of Henry county, Ky.

On the 22d ult., in Fayette county, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Dr. Campbell, Dr. Lewis B. Howard, of Indianapolis, Ind., and Miss Mary Keen.

On Thursday, the 3d inst., by Dr. B. H. Roton, Mr. B. H. Miller, of Miamisburg, Ohio, and Miss Sallie E. Cannon, daughter of John Cannon, Esq., of Scott county.

On the 3d inst., by Rev. Dr. Campbell, Gen. Wm. Johnson and Mrs. Ann Clayton, all of Scott county, Ky.

WANTED TO RENT,

A DWELLING-HOUSE containing four or five rooms. One with a garden attached preferred. Inquire at the Yeoman office.
mar8 tf

Proclamation by the Governor.

$200 REWARD.

Commonwealth of Kentucky, Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that Joseph H. Robards did, on the — day of August, 1856, kill and murder Joseph Kelley, and has since fled from justice:

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of said Commonwealth, by virtue of the power vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of **Two Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of the said Robards and his delivery to the Jailer of Montgomery county, within one year from the date hereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed. Done at Frankfort this 10th day of March, A. D. 1859, and in the 67th year of the Commonwealth.
[L. S.]
By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.
Mason Brown, Sec'y of State.

Description.—Joseph H. Robards is a native of Louisville, Kentucky, a harness maker by trade, but follows gambling for a living. He is about 5 feet 9 inches high, and would weigh about 165 or 170 pounds; tolerably blunt features, and dark sallow complexion; rather full restless blue eyes; has a downcast look; would not look you in the face if he thought you were looking at him; hair and whiskers dark gray; colored his whiskers; think he had a small scar on the left cheek; seems restless in company; walks quick, and slightly round-shouldered; rather a hoarse kind of voice; seems to be always smiling or laughing while talking.
mar12 w&t-w3m

M. B. SWAIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 4 Masonic Building,
mar10 w&t-wly Louisville, Ky.

Spring Style Hats.

THE Spring style of Gentlemen's DRESS HATS are to be had of
mar8 w&t-w1m KEENON & CRUTCHER.

BOYS' SPRING STYLE HATS, Just received by
KEENON & CRUTCHER.
mar8 w&t-w1m

THE SPRING STYLE CASSIMERE HATS may be obtained at
mar8 w&t-w1m KEENON & CRUTCHER'S.

PIANOS

AT COST!
GREAT INDUCEMENTS!
In order to make Room for the
DRIGG PATENT
(W. V. WALLACE)
PIANO,

FOR which we are sole Agents for KENTUCKY and INDIANA, and which Thalberg, Strakosch, Gottschalk, Mason, and others say is "superior to the best Grand Pianos made," and of which W. H. Fry says "it merits all the praise given to it by Messrs. Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, Mason and others"—in a word, that "it is the best Piano existing." We will sell our present large stock of Pianos at COST for CASH. Call soon, if you wish great bargains! Every Piano warranted.
TRIPP & CRAGG,
Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Pianos, Music, and Musical Merchandise, 109 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky. w&t-wtf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To the Voters of Kentucky.

I am a candidate for re-election as Auditor of Public Accounts. My past official conduct is the only guarantee that I can offer for the future.
sep16 t-w&wte THOS. S. PAGE.

Rheumatism Cured.

To the readers of the Yeoman: Preserve this notice. If not afflicted yourself, you may serve suffering humanity by sending it to some one who is.

Dr. Mortimore, by personal treatment, and the use of his remedy, by Physicians and Druggists, has cured probably twenty thousand cases of this painful and paralyzing disease—comprising cases of every seeming form, from those of a recent inflammatory (acute) character, to old chronic cases of ten, twenty, and even thirty years' standing.

This disease is becoming more prevalent every year, and is seldom cured, or even alleviated, by the usual course of treatment. In its active form it often proves fatal, or if not soon arrested, becomes chronic—stiffens the joints, contracts the ligaments, muscles, and tendons, and thus renders the sufferer a cripple for life, or, if ever afterwards cured, even by the use of this remedy, requires longer treatment and greater expense.

This is a vegetable internal remedy which cured the proprietor of it after long suffering, and all the usual remedies known had failed, and is safe to be used in any state of health—even by the most delicate female or child, and its success, in curing rheumatism, is attested by thousands, among whom are eminent physicians, ministers of various denominations, prominent journalists, and individuals of high standing throughout our country, such as should inspire confidence in every rational mind.

This evidence can be had on call at the office; or those at a distance, by addressing the proprietor, will receive, by mail, a circular of evidence. The remedy can be had at $5 per bottle, or five bottles for $20. Persons ordering at a distance can remit at the proprietor's risk by registering letter, and the medicine will be forwarded by express, or as directed, to any place in the United States or Europe.

Apply to or address
DR. D. MORTIMORE,
Third street, opposite Journal office,
Louisville, Ky.

☞Dr. M. can refer to more than one thousand physicians and druggists in the United States in behalf of the efficacy of this remedy.
sep9 t-w&wly

JOHN R. CONWAY & SON,
Cheapside, Baltimore, Md.

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Brandies, Wines, Gins, Segars, &c., and agents for the various brands of old Rye, Bourbon, and Wheat Whiskie.

We offer for sale to the trade from U. S. Bonded Warehouse a large assortment of Brandies, viz: Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co., Jules Robin, Pinet Castillon & Co., Pellevoisin and Sazerac, of various grades and vintages. Wines—Sherry, Maderia, Port, Claret, Champaign, &c. Whisky—we would call particular attention to our stock of old Whisky, of various grades and qualities, which is very extensive; some very old and superior, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. Segars—embracing a large assortment of the different and most popular styles and brands, imported and manufactured expressly for our sales, all of which we offer on liberal terms, and any order intrusted to us, will receive our prompt attention.
mar8 w&t-w3m

HORSE TAMING!

PROF. W. H. RAREY

WILL be in Frankfort on WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, the 9th and 10th of March, for the purpose of showing his skill in the

ART OF HORSE TAMING,

And instructing those who wish to learn. He may be found at the Capital Hotel or Chinn's Livery Stable.
mar5 w&t-wtd

Appeal Meeting.

Office City Council,
Frankfort, March 1, 1859.

THE City Assessor having returned his list of taxable property for the present year, notice is hereby given to any person feeling aggrieved by the valuation of the Assessor, to appear before the Board of Councilmen at a meeting to be held on TUESDAY, 29th MARCH NEXT, with evidence to show the true valuation of such property.

By order of the Board.
G. W. GWIN, Mayor.
Attest, J. W. Batchelor, C't. Clerk.
☞Commonwealth copy. mar3 t-wtd

BOOK BINDING.

A. C. KEENON informs his friends and former customers, that having regained his health, he has purchased back from A. G. Hodges the Bindery sold to him in November last, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

☞CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.

☞BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

☞Bindery at the old stand, over Harlan's Law Office.
oct25 w&t-wtf

BOERHAVE'S
HOLLAND BITTERS!
BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS
BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS
BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS
BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.
BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR
DYSPEPSIA,
Disease of the Kidneys,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND,
FEVER & AGUE,

The various affections consequent upon a disordered STOMACH OR LIVER.

SUCH as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous and Rheumatic and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial and in others effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Boerhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the U. S. was intended more especially for those of our Fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

Notice.—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties.

CAUTION.

The great popularity of this celebrated Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything until you have given Boerhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

Sold at $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00 by the SOLE PROPRIETORS

BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & CO.
MANUFACTURING
PHARMACEUTISTS AND CHEMISTS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
SOLD IN FRANKFORT BY
AVERILL & KEARNS.
☞For sale in Louisville by Wilson & Starbird.
April 6 1858-ly

Wood, Eddy & Co.'s
DELAWARE STATE
LOTTERIES.
CAPITAL PRIZE
$37,500.
TICKETS TEN DOLLARS

NOTICE.

THIS is to inform the public, that we have disposed of our entire interest in the Lottery Grants held by us, as chartered by the States of Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, and Missouri, to the firm of WOOD, EDDY & CO., to take effect on the 1st day of December, 1858. And we most cordially recommend our successors to our former friends and patrons, feeling assured that the business will be continued with the same integrity and promptitude which has characterized it as conducted by ourselves and predecessors for the last thirty-five years.
GREGORY & MAURY.
Wilmington, Del., Nov. 15th, 1858.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS,
Successors to GREGORY & MAURY.

The undersigned, having become owners of
The only Lottery Chartered in Delaware,
offer to the public the following scheme, to be drawn each Wednesday in March, 1859, at Wilmington, Delaware, in public under the superintendence of sworn commissioners appointed by the Governor.

Class 158 draws Wednesday, Mar. 2d.
Class 170 draws Wednesday, Mar. 9th.
Class 182 draws Wednesday, Mar. 16th
Class 194 draws Wednesday, Mar. 23d
Class 206 draws Wednesday, Mar. 30th

Thirty-two Thousand Three Hundred and Ninety-six Prizes!
Nearly one Prize to every 2 tickets!

78 Numbers—13 Drawn Ballots.
MAGNIFICENT SCHEME!
TO BE DRAWN
Each Wednesday in March.

1 Prize	of	$37,500	is	$37,500
1 do	of	25,000	is	25,000
1 do	of	20,000	is	20,000
1 do	of	10,000	is	10,000
1 do	of	4,000	is	4,000
1 do	of	3,392	is	3,392
40 do	of	1,000	are	40,000
40 do	of	500	"	20,000
200 do	of	250	"	50,000
65 do	of	100	"	6,500
65 do	of	70	"	4,550
65 do	of	50	"	3,250
65 do	of	40	"	2,600
4,810 do	of	20	"	96,200
27,040 do	of	10	"	270,400

32,396 Prizes amounting to..................$593,392

Whole Tickets $10; Halves $5; Quarters $2 50

Certificates of Packages will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk:

Certificate of Package of 26 Whole Tickets, $149 50
Certificate of Package of 26 Half Tickets, $74 75
Certificate of Package of 26 Quarter Tickets, $37 37

IN ORDERING TICKETS OR CERTIFICATES,

Inclose the amount of money to our address for what you wish to purchase; name the Lottery in which you wish it invested, and whether you wish Wholes, Halves or Quarters, on receipt of which, we send what is ordered, by first mail, together with the scheme.

Immediately after the drawing the drawn numbers will be sent with a written explanation.

☞Purchasers will please write their signatures plain, and give the name of their Post-Office, County, and State.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Those who prefer not sending money by mail, can use the

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY

whereby money for Tickets, in sums of Ten Dollars, and upwards, can be sent us

AT OUR RISK AND EXPENSE,

from any city or town where they have an office. The money and order must be inclosed in a "GOVERNMENT POST-OFFICE STAMPED ENVELOPE," or the Express Company cannot receive them.

☞Orders for Tickets or Certificates, by Mail or Express, to be directed to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
feb22 w&t-wtf Wilmington, Delaware.

HARDWARE
AND
BUILDERS' WARE-ROOMS!
Main Street, next to Farmers' Bank, Frankfort, Ky.

JOHN HALY,

Having made arrangements with different Manufacturers in the above business, is now prepared to sell at prices fully as low as Cincinnati or Louisville, with a small advance for freight, &c.

THE stock in store at present comprises carpenters and joiners' tools; locks, bolts, hinges, screws, and nails, all sizes; guns and pistols; plain and ivory-handle dinner and dessert knives, with plated or steel forks; carving knives, forks, and steels. A fine assortment of stoves, mantels, and grates, in every variety of size and style; spring and cast steel; flat, round, and bar iron; plow plates, &c; paints, paint brushes, oil, varnishes, and white lead; French and Pittsburg glass; moulded and plain panel doors, sash, and shutters; yellow and white pine flooring; laths, shingles, cement, plaster paris, lime, white sand, and everything necessary for the full completion of buildings of all descriptions.

In connection with the above business, as also that of house-building, I have opened a

MARBLE YARD

In Lexington, Ky., near the Broadway Hotel, and am prepared to contract, on reasonable terms, for the erection of all kinds of marble monuments, tombs and head stones, of the best Italian or American marble; and will also sell to the trade, block or slab marble, of the above kinds, as cheap as they can be purchased in Cincinnati or Louisville. Having bought this stock of marble for cash, I am enabled to offer it at the above rates.

Orders left at the yard in Lexington, or the store, next to Farmers' Bank, Frankfort, will receive immediate attention.

Contracts made for buildings of all kinds, and the erection of monuments, &c., in any part of the State.
feb17 w&t-wtf
☞Commonwealth copy for 3 months.

W. S. & C. H. THOMSON'S
NEW SKIRTS FOR 1859.

THE INDESTRUCTIBLE
DOUBLE EXTENSION SKIRT
WITH PATENT EYELET FASTENING,
MADE WITHOUT SEWING.

Universally pronounced "the most perfect skirt ever made."

THE GOSSAMER EXPANSION. The lightest and most graceful Skirt ever produced. THE PICCOLOMINI. By means of clasps, this beautiful and economical garment can be taken to pieces, washed, and put together again at pleasure.

All the above have Thomson's celebrated patent Watch Spring Bustle, and are stamped with our name and trade mark (the crown).

For sale by the principal retailers everywhere.
W. S. & C. H. THOMSON,
feb10 t-w6w 233 Broadway, New York.

A. J. JAMES,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

☞Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
feb26 w&t-wtf

H. B. CLIFFORD,
WHOLESALE PRODUCE
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,
(Exclusively,)
No. 23 Fourth (or Wall) Street, Louisville, Ky

ALL Goods consigned to my care will receive my strict personal attention.

Agent for the sale of all kinds of Lake Fish, W. R. and N. Y. Butter and Cheese, Pearl Starch, Cider Vinegar, Cement, N. Y. Hops, &c.

References.—Benton & King, Com. Mer., New Orleans; Tait & Son, Com. Mer., Cincinnati; West & McDougal, Com. Mer., Cincinnati; J. A. Skiff, Com. Mer., Cincinnati; McQuiston & Co., Com. Mer., Madison, Ind.; W. A. Sparke & Co., Com. Mer., Louisville; Bartlett, McComb & Co., Com. Mer., St. Louis; Thos. Browne & Co., Bankers, Louisville; P. C. Hildreth & Co., Wheeling, Va.; P. T. Ham & Co., Com. Mer., Toledo, O.
oct7 w&t-wly

☞Persons shipping Stock supplied with Feed at the lowest market price.

Georgia State Lottery,

ON THE PLAN OF THE
ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY,
For the benefit of the
MONTICELLO UNION ACADEMY,
OF JASPER COUNTY, GEORGIA.
Authorized by SPECIAL ACT of Legislature.
McKINNEY & CO., *Managers.*

To be drawn in public under the sworn superintendence of two Commissioners, W. B. Symons and J. M. Prentiss, in the

CITY OF SAVANNAH, GA.
ON THE PLAN OF SINGLE NUMBERS.
50,000 TICKETS!
25,627 PRIZES!
MORE THAN 1 PRIZE TO EVERY 2 TICKETS.

CAPITAL PRIZE
$50,000!
TICKETS ONLY $10!
HALVES, QUARTERS, & EIGHTHS IN PROPORTION.

CLASS 9 DRAWS ON
Saturday, March 5, 1859.
CLASS 10 DRAWS ON
Saturday, March 12, 1859.
CLASS 11 DRAWS ON
Saturday, March 19, 1859.
CLASS 12 DRAWS ON
Saturday, March 26, 1859.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME,
TO BE DRAWN EACH SATURDAY IN MARCH.

1 Prize	of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1	do.	15,000	is	15,000
1	do.	5,000	is	5,000
1	do.	4,000	is	4,000
1	do.	3,000	is	3,000
1	do.	2,000	is	2,000
1	do.	1,500	is	1,500
1	do.	1,100	is	1,100
5	do.	1,000	are	5,000
10	do.	500	are	5,000
2	do.	400	are	800
2	do.	300	are	600
2	do.	200	are	400
50	do.	150	are	7,500
100	do.	100	are	10,000

APPROXIMATING PRIZES.

4 Prizes of	$200	approxim'ing to	$50,000	are	$800
4 do.	150	do.	15,000	are	600
4 do.	100	do.	5,000	are	400
4 do.	80	do.	4,000	are	320
8 do.	60	do.	3,000	are	480
8 do.	50	do.	2,000	are	400
8 do.	40	do.	1,500	are	320
8 do.	30	do.	1,100	are	240
400 do.	20	do.	100	are	8,000
25,000 do.	10	are			250,000

25,627 Prizes, amounting to..............$347,560

Whole Tickets $10; Halves $5; Quarters $2 50.

PLAN OF THE LOTTERY.

The numbers from 1 to 50,000 corresponding with those numbers on the tickets printed on separate slips of paper, are encircled with small tin tubes and placed in one wheel.

The first 179 Prizes, similarly printed and encircled, are placed in another wheel.

The wheels are then revolved, and a number is drawn from the wheel of Numbers, and at the same time a Prize is drawn from the other wheel. The number and prize drawn out are opened and exhibited to the audience, and registered by the Commissioners; the Prize being placed against the Number drawn. This operation is repeated until the prizes are drawn out.

Approximation Prizes.—The two preceding and the two succeeding Numbers to those drawing the first 9 Prizes will be entitled to the 448 Approximation Prizes. For example: if Ticket No. 11,250 draws the $50,000 Prize, those Tickets numbered 11,248, 11,249, 11,251, 11,252 will each be entitled to $200. If Ticket No. 550 draws the $15,000 Prize, those tickets numbered 548, 549, 551, 552, will each be entitled to $150, and so on according to the above scheme.

Certificates of Packages will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk:

Certificates of Packages of 10 Whole Tickets...$80
" " 10 Half " 40
" " 10 Quarter " 20
" " 10 Eighth " 10

IN ORDERING TICKETS OR CERTIFICATES,

Inclose the money to our address for the tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail. Purchasers can have tickets ending in any figure they may designate.

The list of drawn numbers and prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

☞Purchasers will please write their signatures plain, and give their post-office, county, and State.

☞Remember that every prize is drawn and payable in full without deduction.

☞All prizes of $1,000 and under paid immediately after the drawing—other prizes at the usual time of thirty days.

All communications strictly confidential.

Address Orders for Tickets or Certificates to
McKINNEY & CO., Savannah, Ga.

☞Office Masonic Hall Block, Bull St., Savannah.

☞A list of the numbers that are drawn from the wheel, with the amount of the prize that each one is entitled to, will be published after every drawing, in the Savannah Daily News.
mar5 w&t-wtf

DURKEE, HEATH & CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
IMPORTERS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
STAPLE &
FANCY DRY GOODS, SILKS,
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
HOUSE AND
Steamboat Furnishing
GOODS,
MATS, MATTINGS,
RUGS, &C.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends at Frankfort and the surrounding country, that we are now prepared to offer them, upon the *most advantageous terms*, the largest, best selected, and most complete stock of the above goods ever before exhibited in this or any other city west of New York.

Our stock, in all its various departments, has been selected with a special view to meet the wants of every class of customers that visit our city, and comprises every article in the above varieties desired by the Lady of Fashion, the Domestic Housekeeper, or the Planter.

Every article in our stock has been purchased direct of the Importer or Manufacturer thus enabling us to save at least two profits to the consumers who purchase their goods of us. We pledge ourselves to sell the cheapest goods in the State, therefore invite an inspection of our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞*Terms cash—one price only.*
DURKEE HEATH & CO.,
107 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson,
sep23 w&t-wtf Louisville, Ky.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having a large lot of **FINE FURNITURE** on hand, and wishing to close out his business in that line, will sell the entire lot as low, and on as good terms, as it can be bought in Louisville or Cincinnati.

☞Country Produce taken in exchange for Furniture.
A. G. CAMMACK.
☞Commonwealth copy. mar3 t-w3&w3

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

United States Senate—The Great Debate on the Kansas Restriction—Position of Men Defined!

On the 21th February the debate in the United States Senate turned on the following amendment, offered by Mr. Hale, to the General Appropriation bill:

SEC. —. *And be it further enacted*, That the first section of the act entitled "An act for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union," approved May 4, 1858, be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the following words, viz: "Whenever it is ascertained, by a census duly and legally taken, that the population of said Territory equals or exceeds the ratio of representation required for the members of the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States;" which words are hereby repealed.

THE KANSAS RESTRICTION.

At one o'clock the General Appropriation Bill came up as unfinished business, the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Hale repealing the Kansas restriction.

Mr. Stuart regretted exceedingly that this subject had been introduced, but as it had been introduced, he would vote for the repeal. He had intended to object to the appropriation for taking the census of Kansas, because he thought that, in the present state of things, no proceeding on the part of the United States Government to take the census of Kansas would eventuate in good.

Mr. Seward was surprised at the opposition of Senators to this amendment. Congress had acceded to the request of Kansas to be admitted into the Union, so far as to consent that she should come in if she would accept the Lecompton Constitution, without any condition or reservation regarding the number of her people. On the other hand, Congress had decided that if she rejected that constitution, she should remain outside of the Union until she should have a population of 93,420, the constituency of a member of Congress. The only ground for this discrimination which he could discover, was that the Lecompton Constitution would make Kansas a slave State, and any other constitution she could prefer would make her a free State. It was, therefore, a discrimination by Congress in favor of slavery, and against freedom. This discrimination was asserted to be the result of a policy excluding every State, slave or free, of whatever politics, from admission into the Union unless it arrived at a population of 93,420. But that policy had been abandoned in the admission of Oregon with an unascertained population, so that the discrimination against Kansas has been embittered, marked, and distinguished by admitting a Democratic State without regard to population, excluding Kansas and keeping her in a state of subjugation to the Federal Government because her politics are different.

He was glad, therefore, to have an opportunity again to vote against all such discriminations. He was glad to hear so many Senators declare that that condition was not obligatory upon Congress, and that they would now give Kansas at least a fair hearing if she applied for admission. It showed that the attempt to bind down future States with green withes, and compel them to accept slavery, was about to be abandoned. He thought the time had come when the applications of new States would be decided upon their merits, without regard to stipulation as to the past, and if hereafter Texas should be divided into four States, and all should apply as free States, he believed they would be admitted.

Mr Brown had always been opposed to admitting new States until they possessed population enough for at least one Representative. In order to ascertain that, it was necessary that a census should be taken. But this question had a very important bearing upon the next Presidential contest Whether the Republican party or the Democratic party was to succeed in the election, he hoped their success would be the vindication of a principle. He would rather settle one sound principle than secure all the spoils of the Administration. He wanted, in the coming contest, neither to cheat nor to be cheated; and as this precise question of Kansas was to have an important bearing upon that election, he desired to express his views freely and frankly, and would call upon other Senators, especially Northern Democrats, to state where they stand. The Supreme Court declares, in the Dred Scott decision, that slaves are property; that the slaveholders have the right to take them to the Territories, and it is the duty of Government to protect them after they are there.

Mr. Chandler inquired if the same doctrine would not extend the right of property in slaves to States, as well as to Territories?

Mr Brown would come to that in good time. A constitution could no more of itself protect slave property than any other species of property. What he claimed, and what Southern statesmen claimed, was adequate protection for their slave property in the Territories—protection suited to the species of property to be protected. The Constitution never gave them rights and denied them means to protect and defend those rights. The decision of the Supreme Court was therefore virtually that they had a right to call upon somebody for the protection of their slaves in the Territories. Upon whom should they call? Under the doctrine of non-intervention they must first call upon the Territorial Legislature, and if that refused adequate protection they must come to Congress. The Territorial Legislature was the creature of Congress, and he would say to Congress that its creature had denied him rights that the Constitution guaranteed him; he therefore applied to the master for that protection which the creature denied. He wished to know, in view of the coming contest, what the response of Congress was going to be. Suppose the commercial marine of the North was not protected by law, would not Northern statesmen appeal to the Constitution and its guarantees? Yet if the South came here with a bill asking for protection for slave property in the Territories, the party of the North would take opposite ground, and seek to abolish slavery in the Territories He would not be content to take less protection for slave property than was accorded to the commercial marine of the North. The threat that if they asked for protection for slave property, the North would seek to pass abolition laws, passed him as idle wind. It was an appeal to the fears of the South. He gave the Senate warning, that if the Legislature of Kansas undertook to abolish slavery, the people of his State, and a large portion of the South, would come to Congress demanding protection. They demanded justice and equal rights. This, he repeated, was an element which must enter into the next Presidential contest, and it was right that they should know where they stood. He dissented from the position of the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. Douglas,) that the Territories have the right to exclude slavery. That was carrying the doctrine of non-intervention too far. The Constitution, unaided by legislation, gave them only the right to protection, but did not give them protection itself; that must be accorded by Congress.

The remedy of the South against unfavorable legislation on the part of a Territory was by an appeal to Congress. He understood the Senator from Illinois (Mr Douglas) that when they made that appeal, as they certainly would, he would not respond to it. He wanted to know whether other Senators would take the same ground. They would demand positive action from Congress. He understood the doctrine of intervention to be that Congress was not to intervene against them, but he never understood that Congress could intervene in their favor He was prepared to say what he would do if Congress refused to interfere, but he could not say what the South would do. At the very instant when Congress denied to the South rights guaranteed by the Constitution, as expounded by the Supreme Court, he would come to the conclusion that the Constitution is a failure and the Union a despotism, and then he was ready to advise his people to retire from the Union.

Mr Clark inquired what way and how they would go?

Mr. Brown replied that when they made up their mind to go they would find a way, and would leave such a trail behind that their enemies might pursue if they chose. He did not mean to threaten a dissolution of the Union if extraordinary demands were not acceded to; they asked only their Constitutional rights, which was not an extraordinary demand.

He knew that the Republicans did contemplate an attack upon the rights of the South. The Senator from New York (Mr. Seward) had spoken at Rochester, and when he spoke, the whole party spoke. When Napoleon spoke, it was not necessary to inquire what his army thought. He thanked the Senator from New York, the Napoleon of his party, for the manly frankness of that speech. It had enabled the South to sound an alarm. All this trouble about Kansas might have been avoided by a little firmness and honesty at Cincinnati He had offered a proposition there that no State should be admitted until she has a population of 93,420; but it was rejected, and the meaningless nonsense about a "sufficient" population was substituted, which no two could understand alike. He wanted no more such platforms.

Mr. Wade reminded the Senator that he had not answered the question of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. Chandler, as to the extension of slavery into the States as well as the Territories.

Mr. Brown replied that he utterly denied and repudiated the whole doctrine of squatter sovereignty. He utterly denied that there was any sovereignty in a Territory.

Mr. Wade said there was nothing, if his view was correct, to prevent slavery from going into the States under the Dred Scott decision.

Mr Brown said States had sovereign power to establish or abolish slavery. He had no doubt, if the case supposed should ever arise, the Supreme Court would render a wise decision. He was not able to foreshadow what that decision would be.

Mr. Douglas felt it incumbent upon him to reply to some of the points presented by the gentleman from Mississippi, and should do so with candor and frankness. He had no desire to cheat or be cheated. To a certain extent the Senator and himself agreed; but from that point the divergence grew wider and wider. Under the decision of the Supreme Court slaves were property, standing on an equality with all other property, and the owner of slaves had a right to take them with him to the Territory.

The right of transit was the same with slaves as with other property; but slave property was subject to the local laws of Territories as well as other property. If there was anything peculiar about slave property, requiring peculiar protection, it was the misfortune of its owners, and the absence of legislation for its protection, or unfriendly legislation, would as effectually exclude it from a Territory a constitutional prohibition. That was just what he avowed in his Freeport speech in Illinois. But the gentleman said he would appeal to Congress for protection of slave property against Territorial legislation, and ask Congress for a slave code in opposition to the wishes of the people. His position was not logical. If the people wanted slavery they would protect it, and if they did not want it, they would not protect it. They could not be coerced to have it. He was glad his record made it unnecessary to ask him if he would vote for a slave code for the Territories. He had yet to learn that there was a Northern man who would.

Mr. Green inquired if larceny, in general terms was punished by the Territorial Legislature, and the larceny of slaves was excepted, would the Senator consider that a slave code?

Mr. Douglas said he would call it by any name; he wished only to be clearly understood. The Constitution provided no remedy for stealing slaves or any other property, and no kind of property could be protected in a Territory without Territorial laws providing remedies and penalties. The question was whether Congress should make a discrimination in favor of slave property, making it higher than any other property. He would leave all kinds of property to the action of local Territorial laws. If the climate was such as no white man could labor in, slavery would be established and protected; otherwise it would not. Slave property had no more right to special protection than the stock of a liquor dealer.

Mr. Brown said the Territorial Legislature had no right to enact the Maine Liquor Law, only to restrict and regulate the use of liquor

Mr. Douglas would not stop to inquire into the constitutionality of the liquor law; this tribunal was not the one to decide that question. All these property questions must be decided by the courts.

It was well understood when the Kansas-Nebraska bill was passed, that they gave the Territorial Legislature full power to pass whatever laws it chose, and the question of the constitutionality of those laws was to be settled by the courts. The bill was amended to that end by striking out the appeal to Congress, and inserting the right of appeal to the Supreme Court, without reference to the value of the property in controversy. The bill excepted certain things from the legislative control of the Territory, but there was no exception as to slavery. He stood upon the Nebraska bill as it was understood at the time it was passed. He would now answer the inquiry of the gentleman from Mississippi. He would never vote to annul a law of the people of Kansas. If they did not like the Territorial laws, they could appeal to the Supreme Court. That was the doctrine of non intervention as it was understood when the Nebraska bill was passed.

He knew some men did not like the doctrine as well as they used to, but that doctrine had long been the fundamental law of the Democratic party, and every one who voted for the Kansas-Nebraska bill voted to confirm it as such. He called attention to the fourteenth section of that act, which repealed the Missouri Compromise restriction They had in that section declared the doctrine of non intervention, and every Democrat was pledged in favor of it, and against any legislation by Congress in respect to slavery in the Territories. He held them to that agreement.

Mr. Clay said the Constitution gave the right to take slaves into Territories, and the Territorial inhibition was therefore inoperative and void, because a Territory was not a sovereignty The Territory had no power except what was derived from the Constitution and the act of Congress. Hence he held that the Lecompton Constitution was only a petition.

Mr. Douglas said that by the organic act the legislative power was extended to all rightful subjects of legislation, with three exceptions, and slavery not excepted. They had the same right to take and hold slaves in the Territories as other property. They could hold no property without a law for it, and Congress would not interfere to protect slaves any more than any other property. The doctrine of the right of Congress to make laws for a distant unrepresented people was the doctrine of the tories of the Revolution. Our fathers asserted the right of every colony to make its own local laws, and he was asserting in behalf of the people of the Territories the same doctrine which they then defended against the power of Great Britain. Let them enjoy their own good laws, or suffer under their own bad laws until they repealed them. Upon that principle they stood in 1856. How many votes would Mr. Buchanan have got in Pennsylvania if he then declared it was the duty of Congress to maintain slavery in the Territories by all the power of Federal bayonets? The President did not then understand popular sovereignty in that sense.

Mr. Bigler asked if, in the campaign of 1856, the Democratic party had not maintained, as he did every-where, that when the people go to the Territories they carry with them all the rights of American citizens, white or black?

Mr. Douglas recognized no black American citizens, and trusted he never would. He proceeded to argue that the President, when he accepted his nomination, pledged himself to the doctrine of self-government in the Territories, as well as in the States, and read from his letter of acceptance to the effect that the people of the Territories have the sole right of determining whether slavery should or should not exist. He hoped the Senator from Mississippi had no allusion to this letter when he said that in the next contest he did not desire to cheat or be cheated. He meant to maintain only such doctrines as could be avowed wherever the American flag waves. If the people of Territories wanted to have slavery, they should have it. If gentlemen were going to abandon the doctrine of non-intervention, they must step off from the Democratic platform. No Democratic candidate could carry a single Northern State upon any other platform than the Cincinnati platform, as construed by Mr Buchanan in his letter of acceptance, and maintained by the men who elected him. There was no occasion for recrimination; if they could not agree to act together, they could part in kindness.

Mr. Davis said when the Constitution was formed, the councils of the nation were guided by men who stooped not to degrading controversy Not the breadth of one hair would he follow the Senator from Illinois in the career he had chosen. The Senator had based his argument upon the idea that there was a people in the Territories. There were inhabitants, but not a people in Territories—inhabitants waiting in the fullness of time to be admitted to the privileges of citizenship. The past history of the country showed that Congress had not hesitated to afford the protection to slave property which it was bound to afford by the Constitution. It was the duty of Congress to discriminate for the protection of that property. If Congress had no right to legislate on the subject of slavery, how could they pass a Fugitive-slave Law? If Congress attempted to grant away its power in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, Congress exceeded its authority. It could delegate, but not grant away its legislative trust. How had a Territory power to legislate which Congress could not revise, and still derived its sole power of legislation from Congress? He conceded to Congress the power to legislate through the instrumentality of the Territorial Legislature; but the Territorial Legislature had no power which was not delegated by Congress. How, then, could it get the power to inhibit slavery? Congress had not that power; and the Senator from Illinois himself argued that all the power of the Territory was derived from the Constitution of the United States and the organic act. They could assert that power only by the right of revolution—by rising in rebellion against this Government and achieving their independence.

The people of the Territories were not a distinct people, but the inhabitants of the Territories and citizens of the United States The complaint was verbal merely, unless the Senator proposed to give them Senators and a Representative. Without assuming what would have been or what would be the vote in particular States for a party which should avow the truth in regard to the rights of the South, he denied that the President's letter gave promise of the doctrines which the Senator from Illinois had maintained. He understood that the Cincinnati platform meant what it said, and it was that platform only which the President had approved. Whatever might be the future of the Democratic party, it would leave behind it a glorious history. He trusted if the gallant bark was to be wrecked on the shoals of petty sectional controversy, it would be remembered that a few of them at least had stood by it to the last. His vote could not be had for any man who stood upon a platform adverse to the rights of the South. They were not to be cheated with their eyes open. He believed the Democratic party was to-day the only party which could preserve this nation—the only party which existed in every section of the country. He would never abandon a constitutional right at the mere bidding of a party.

Mr. Mason was one of those who thought that in passing the Kansas-Nebraska bill, they had made concessions which would quiet forever this slavery controversy. He had been mistaken; he would not say misled. It was intended by that bill to remit the whole question to the judiciary, and in consenting to that the South knew they were for a time abandoning their rights. It was agreed, when Mr. Calhoun was a leading Southern statesman, after much deliberation by Southern statesmen, that they would trust the judiciary with their rights. The Senate adopted a measure then proposed, but it was lost in the House. Again, in 1848, when the Territories of New Mexico and Utah were organized, it was agreed that the subject should be remitted to the judiciary. The Kansas-Nebraska bill contained the same principle, and to give it greater effect the law was remodeled so as to give an appeal from the territorial judiciary to the Supreme Court, both in relation to questions of slave property and the liberty of slaves. When that law was passed he thought the North and the South understood each other. A case soon arose in the matter of Dred Scott, and the Supreme Court declared out and out that Congress itself had no power to inhibit slavery in the Territories, and, consequently, the people of the Territories had not the power. Such was the law of the land to-day.

Mr. Doolittle inquired whether the Constitution re-established slavery in a case where the State from which we acquired the territory had abolished slavery before the acquisition.

Mr. Mason said that question was foreign to his line of argument, but he would answer it at the proper time. The Senator from Illinois held that the decision of the Supreme Court had no force to secure the right which the South had always claimed, namely, to carry their slaves into the Territories. If he meant to say that there was no power to compel the Territories to pass laws protecting the rights of Southern men, then he would say to him, "You promised us bread and you gave us a stone." He had said that the inhabitants have this power given to them by the organic act; but his conclusion was that that was a power to override the decision of the Supreme Court. He agreed that the decision of the Supreme Court divests Congress of the power to inhibit slavery; but he urged that they had a right to delegate such power to the Territories. The inhabitants of a Territory were not a people, and it was not in the power of Congress to grant them political power. It could delegate powers of convenience, but it could grant nothing.

The Senator from Illinois seemed to consider that Congress had irrevocably parted with a power to that people which Congress did not itself possess. They had seen that Senator's doctrines for six months past in the public journals; they now had them in an authentic form. He claimed to know this, and he feared no dissentient voice south of the Potomac, that if this Kansas-Nebraska act was to be interpreted to rest the rights of the South in the Territories from both Congress and the Supreme Court to the inhabitants of the Territories for the time being, the Southern States would be recreant to their honor if they gave any candidate standing upon such a platform a solitary vote. And if it was to be the signal for dissolution of the party, let it be dissolved, and the sooner the better. They would find no one lumber or plank for the reconstruction of the platform on such a basis in the whole Southern States.

Mr. Pugh thought this discussion was wholly unnecessary. But he understood the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Brown) to demand from Northern Democrats whether they would agree to protect slaveholders against the local Legislatures of the Territories. He answered, never. He regarded it as a monstrous demand, involving a breach of their plighted faith. If that was the price of supporting the Democratic party, the price would never be paid. He quoted from a speech of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Brown) on the 2d of July, 1856, maintaining the right of the people of the Territories to legislate upon all matters of local and domestic concern, and that if anybody was dissatisfied with such legislation they must go to the courts, and not come to Congress, for redress. There was no question as to the construction of the law at that time. The present Secretary of the Navy, and Secretary of State, held the same views at that time. If any Southern man thought he had a right to hold slaves in the Territories in defiance of the Territorial authorities, let him assert this right and appeal to the courts to maintain it—not come to Congress.

But it was said the Supreme Court had decided the matter already. Since when had the Supreme Court become the expounder of Democratic faith? Was it since the alien and sedition laws of John Adams, or the declaration of the constitutionality of the United States Bank? Or since Thomas Jefferson pronounced them the sappers and miners of the Constitution? No court should make him a platform. But the Supreme Court had decided no such thing. In the whole Dred Scott case there was no act of a Territorial legislature at all involved. It was the first time he ever heard that when nine judges in a case made opinions *seriatim*, an illustration by one of them in his opinion was to be deemed a decision of the Court. The Court had properly decided that Congress had no right to exclude slavery from the Territories.

But the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Mason) had said the Constitution gave the right to carry slaves into the Territories. Where was that right? There was no such right in the Constitution. That instrument guaranteed the return of fugitive slaves; that the slaveholding States should have the right of representation founded on slave population, and that the slave-trade should not be abolished previous to 1808. That was all the Constitution said about slavery. He admitted that slaves were property to be protected on the high seas and in Territories as against foreign intervention; but did the Constitution carry it into Illinois? If the Constitution carried the right to hold slaves into the Territories, as Senators claimed, it also carried it into Illinois, for the Constitution was as supreme in Illinois, or any other State, as in the Territories. Suppose the Dred Scott decision should be reversed about a year hence?

Mr. Davis said his theory was that the Constitution made slaves property throughout the Territories of the United States, and protected it everywhere, because the Territories have no sovereignty. In the States it does not protect slavery except as to the right of transit and the right to recover fugitives. The voice of sovereignty was expressed in the constitution of a State.

Mr. Pugh insisted, that even according to that view the Constitution made slavery supreme in the States. There was no such word as sovereignty in the Constitution. Very few of the States inhibited slavery in their constitutions. He held that there was no more sovereignty in a constitution than in any law; an act of ordinary legislation was competent to exclude or establish slavery. The Legislature of Kansas was no longer a creature of Congress. Government had only called the Legislature into being by relinquishing to the people their inherent rights, and the Legislature took its sovereign power, not from Congress, but from the people. What were the people of a Territory but the inhabitants? and what were the inhabitants but the people? This whole claim was for the sacred right of one Southern man to hold negroes in bondage in a Territory in defiance of every body else in it. It was a bad piece of special pleading to build up a doctrine offensive to the pride and self-respect of the North. He would give them equal rights, but he would also have equal rights. You shall not carry into the Territories the laws of your State unless I carry also the laws of mine. When they claimed to set up negro sovereignty in the Territories—to claim that the slaves are a peculiar species of property which no man dares touch, and no government regulate, they subverted the whole foundation of Government.

Mr. Brown explained the speech of 1856, to which Mr. Pugh had referred. His argument was then that the South was willing to submit her right to carry slaves into the Territories to the decision of the Supreme Court; and that tribunal had decided in their favor. But he was not willing to be ruled out upon points which he could never get before the Court. He meant to say he would stand only upon the decision of the Supreme Court in regard to those rights which could be brought before it.

Mr. Green was sorry Democrats would permit themselves to be divided upon a question presented solely for the purpose of breaking down the Democratic party—the only party able to resist the Republican organization. Party was to be sustained solely for the good of the country, and when it ceased to subserve that interest, he ceased to be a party man. It behooved them to pause and reflect, and while considering their differences to do so as brethren.

Government was instituted to protect persons and property, and when it ceased to protect either, it failed of its purpose. He assured Northern men that the South had never yet demanded the enactment by Congress of a slave code. All they maintained was that the Federal Constitution extends over all the Territories, and that the Supreme Court had decided that slaves are property.

Mr. Doolittle inquired if, in the case of annexation of Canada, the Constitution would carry slavery there of its own force?

Mr. Green was ready to open the portals of the Union for Canada, and if it should come in as a Territory, every citizen of the United States would have the right to take slaves there and hold them. In the case of New Mexico he held that the Mexican decree abolishing slavery was illegal. He intended to deceive no one as to his views. The Supreme Court had decided that slaves are property, and the question was whether Kansas could abolish slavery. If it could, it would be the duty of Congress to intervene for the protection of persons and property. He asked the Senator from Illinois if a Territory could prohibit the introduction of any other property? The Senator had said that it could be done by unfriendly legislation. Unfriendly to what? Unfriendly to him or his property? No person could take his property from him. Since Magna Charta private rights had been more sacred than any other.

The time might come when the South would see the necessity of asking the intervention of Congress in the Territories for the protection of slave property, and he was sorry the Senator from Illinois had declared he would refuse that intervention, while he was the loudest advocate of intervention in Utah to put down polygamy.

Mr. Douglas denied ever having advocated intervention in Utah for such a purpose. He had advocated in his Springfield speech the repeal of the organic act, because the people were alien enemies.

Mr. Green insisted that he had in that speech also advocated the intervention of Congress to protect persons and property and punish crimes. He would not give a straw for the acquiescence of any man in the decisions of the Supreme Court; they should have his maintenance and support, and Congress ought to see to it that they are carried out in the Territories. The evils complained of in the case of Utah arose from non-action, but in the case of Kansas there was positive action. News had been received to-day that the Legislature of Kansas has passed an act abolishing slavery. He held that Congress had the right at any time to repeal the organic act, and it was their duty to do so the moment they saw a persistent effort to violate the rights of any citizens of any section of the Union. The sovereignty of the Territory was still vested in Congress, which was responsible for all acts of the Territorial Legislature.

It was never his purpose to throw in a firebrand which would alienate his party associates, and enable the common adversary to triumph. This discussion was thrust upon them by a common enemy, was sought by this figment of a disordered brain to divide and distract the Democratic party. Upon the great national objects of the Democratic party the North and South were agreed, and the North ought to have some regard for the sensitive feelings of the South on this subject. Let this Abolition feeling boil over, crush out these little differences, concentrate their power, and the union and harmony of the party would be preserved.

Mr. Douglas said he was not responsible for the introduction of this question. It came first from the Committee on Finance, and in the discussion several speeches had been made aimed pointedly at him, and denouncing him because he said he would not intervene to protect slavery in the Territories. They would have no better time to carry out their intervention doctrines than now. If they proposed to bring in a bill to annul the act of Kansas, what better time could be than when their slaves were just manumitted? He would like to see them introduce a bill repealing the act of manumission. Would they wait till after the Presidential election to carry out their principles? He did not say that act was constitutional to abolish slavery in Kansas; the Supreme Court was to decide that. They agreed to leave it to the judiciary when the Kansas-Nebraska bill was passed, and they agreed to do it in the Cincinnati platform. He stood by that platform. It was for those to leave who had jumped off that platform. Non-intervention with slavery had been declared a fundamental article of the Democratic creed, and now he was assailed because he did not intervene. Yet he did not see any Senator proposing to intervene, and they were told the time had not come for it. He wanted no petty controversy, and they would have none if they would stand upon the doctrine of non-intervention.

Mr. Davis said the petty controversy to which he had referred was the attempt of ambitious men, for personal ends, to pander to a debased public sentiment. It was this that he scorned.

Mr. Douglas said he also scorned the policy of Southern men who would pander to an equally debased and dangerous popular sentiment. He did not say he would not vote for a man who did not agree with him on all points for President. He expected to find no such man But he asked why they did not introduce their bill annulling the act of Kansas?

Mr. Green said they had only a rumor of the act of Kansas abolishing slavery. When they had authentic information that such act had been passed, if the rights of slaveholders could not be protected otherwise, he would bring in a bill repealing the organic act of the Territory, and he should expect the support of the Senator from Illinois upon the same ground which he had avowed in the case of Utah.

Mr. Douglas explained his position in regard to Utah, and replied to other points in the speech of the Senator from Missouri. He reciprocated the very kind feelings of that Senator, and assured him that this subject would never have been introduced by him. He had been assailed as if it were something extraordinary that he held the same opinion to-day that he did two years ago. He had seen no special exigency, as perhaps others had, requiring a change of views. If they would carry out the Democratic principle of non-intervention, whether in regard to slaves or any other property, every thing would go on smoothly; otherwise they must agree to differ.

Mr. Davis further enforced his views. He was confirmed in the belief that the Senator from Illinois had gone back to his first love of squatter sovereignty.

Mr. Gwin said that if he had undersood the Kansas-Nebraska bill as it was now interpreted by the Senator from Illinois, he never would have voted for it. He called upon others who voted for it to state if they had so understood it. It was evident that somebody was cheated. The Senator from Illinois had no right to speak for the Democracy of the free States.

Mr. Hunter said he was reluctant to enter upon this debate, but he differed from the Senator from Illinois, both as to the history of the Kansas-Nebraska bill and its interpretation. The Northern Democracy was willing to repeal the Missouri Compromise, and a bill was framed holding the right of the Territories to regulate their institutions in abeyance. The Southern men did agree, for the sake of having the Missouri Compromise repealed, to leave the whole question of the right of the people to frame their institutions in abeyance, to be decided by the courts. The bill did not mean to say that Congress absolutely gave up its jurisdiction on that subject. How long were they to continue the discussion of this subject, which was not german to the bill? He was willing to withdraw the amendment providing for a census in Kansas, if general consent could be given.

Mr. Douglas referred to the remarks of the Senator from California, (Mr. Gwin,) and would like to see how many agreed with him that Congress has a right now to intervene in Kansas. He would like to see how many Senators would vote to repeal the acts of the Kansas Legislature. He read extracts from debates in Congress on the Kansas-Nebraska bill to show that many Southern Senators construed the act as transferring the entire power of legislation to the Territory, subject only to the decision of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Davis wanted to ask whether, when the Supreme Court has decided that the right to hold slaves in the Territories is a constitutional right, the Senator from Illinois would be willing to intervene to maintain that decision.

Mr. Douglas would concede for the purpose of this argument, that the Dred Scott decision went as far as the expression of opinion by Chief-Justice Taney; and yet it would give a slave-owner the right only to hold his property as other property is held, namely, subject to the laws of the Territory. He would vote against any intervention by Congress with the laws of any Territory in respect to any species of property whatever.

Mr. Davis said the doctrine of squatter sovereignty which the Senator now advocated would enable foreigners invited into our Territories by Government to crowd out American citizens.

Mr. Broderick desired to say that he fully agreed to every thing that had been said by the Senators from Illinois (Mr. Douglas) and from Ohio, (Mr. Pugh,) and hoped every Northern Senator, at least, would be compelled to define his position. He was surprised at the interpretation of the Nebraska bill given by his colleague; for the Democratic party in California had interpreted it in accordance with the views of the Senator from Illinois, namely, that the Kansas-Nebraska bill made a discrimination in favor of freedom rather than of slavery.

Mr. Gwin denied that such had been the interpretation in California. No such interpretation had ever been put upon it any where previous to the recent canvass in Illinois. He understood that the policy of the Administration was fully indorsed by the Democracy of California.

Mr. Stuart said they ought to be engaged in regular legislation. This debate had opened the whole subject of the political complexion of the Democratic party, and he intended to follow it up. Within the last ten or fifteen years this slavery question had become the hobby on which ambitious men sought to ride into power. It was the subject which of all others should be let alone. Did Southern Democratic Senators intend to stand by the platform of their party, which was non-intervention on the subject of slavery in the Territories? The recent defection from the party at the North was attributable, not to any hostility to the creed of the party, but to Southern men who advocated their extreme opinions, and put them forth as the true creed of the party. It did not become men who really wished to sustain the Democratic organization to spend time in talking about what they would do if the occasion should arrive. He had protested against the Kansas-Nebraska bill, because it was a disturbing element, believing they had better stand by the compromise of 1850; and now he asked how much they had made by it? There was no use in making a disturbance about the protection of slave property for a few years in a Territory, when it would be swept away as soon as the people framed their State constitution. If a bill were introduced to protect slave property in Kansas, they would be grayer than a rat and older than Methusaleh before it could pass both Houses of Congress. They ought to learn wisdom from the past, and not denounce men here because they do not happen to subscribe to all the peculiar doctrines which make a Southern man slide easily into Congress.

If the Democratic party as a body would stand faithfully and earnestly by the doctrine of non-intervention, their flag would remain in the ascendant; but if they abandoned it, the people would spurn them from all the high and the low places. The people were honest and faithful, and would go for the Union and equal rights. The appropriation bills were not yet acted upon, and the moments were more precious than silver or gold; yet he had felt bound to give his warning against this attempt to dismember and overthrow his party.

Mr. Clay still subscribed to the doctrine that Congress should not interfere either to establish or abolish slavery in the Territories; but it was never intended to say that Congress would not intervene to protect the rights of property. Would Congress stand idly by and see their property taken from them in violation of the laws and the Constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court?

Mr. Bigler was not in favor of Congressional interference in favor of slavery, but thought there might be a case where interference would be necessary He stood on the Democratic platform, but would stand by the decision of the Supreme Court. He warned Southern Democrats not to force an issue of the kind suggested by the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. Brown) unnecessarily upon the North, if they valued the permanency and success of the Democratic party.

Mr. Clingman appealed to Senators to allow them to go on with the business, instead of converting the Senate into a debating society. In this section of the country it had always been the general understanding that the Nebraska bill gave the power over the slavery question to the Territories, subject to the Supreme Court. They had rather trust the Territories than Congress, because they knew Congress was against them, and thought it would be idle to try to force slavery upon Kansas if the people should prove to be unwilling to receive it.

Mr. Hale desired to respond to the appeal of the Senator from North Carolina to come back from speech-making to business. The question was this: He found an act of the last Congress directly in opposition to a treaty stipulation with France. He had a right to expect that the Senate would repeal the law at once, and little did he think it would wake up such a volley of Democratic thunder. He denied that slaves were recognized as property by the Constitution of the United States, and contended that the only decision in the Dred Scott case, was that Dred Scott could not come into court. He reviewed the opinion of Judge Taney and his associates.

The Democracy could not have been broken down in the North if the Northern Democrats had been true to their professions. He was unable to find any thing in the Constitution protecting slavery in the Territories which would not apply to the States, and the Washington Union had argued soon after the Dred Scott decision that such was its effect. He referred to the Lemmon slave case to show that the attempt had already been made to carry slavery into the States. If the South could succeed in getting intervention by Congress in the Territories, the next step would be intervention for its protection in the States.

Mr. Doolittle said he was trained in the Democratic party, and was interested in its history. That party had committed suicide by repealing the Missouri Compromise. He gave a history of the introduction of that measure and the struggle upon it. The Republicans were now the true Democratic party, standing upon the principles of Jefferson. He contended that Congress has the right to legislate for the Territories. Sovereignty in the Territories was in the people of the United States. He advocated the repeal of the odious Kansas restriction.

Mr. Clark maintained that the Constitution, so far from recognizing slavery, would set free every slave taken into a Territory of the United States. He advocated the amendment offered by Mr. Hale.

Mr. Smith denied that there was any prospect of dismemberment of the Democratic party, and denounced the course of the Opposition.

The debate was further discussed by Messrs. Smith, Trumbull, Crittenden, Fessenden, and others, when the vote was taken on Mr. Hale's amendment, which was lost—yeas 19, nays 27.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March, 9.—John Hubbard, of Me, was confirmed as Boundary Commissioner, for which Wiggins was recently nominated, but rejected. G. W. Jones, ex-Senator from Iowa, confirmed as Minister to Botoga. John U. Pettit, of Ind., Chief Justice of Kansas, vice Lecompte. Bartholomew Fuller, of N. C., Fifth Auditor of the Treasury. Emery D. Potter, heretofore rejected as Collector of Toledo, was again nominated and was confirmed. Other appointments of less consequence were confirmed.

The Senate will meet to-morrow at 2 o'clock, and will then formally close the present session. It is not expected that there will be a quorum present. The Supreme Circuit, and Criminal Courts have adjourned till Friday in order to attend Postmaster General Brown's funeral on to-morrow afternoon.

Orders have been issued to public officers throughout the country to pay appropriate tributes of respect customary on the death of such an executive officer of the government.

After the doors were opened the Vice President retired from the chair, and, on motion of Mr. Bright, of Ind., it was ordered that Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Ala., be President pro tem. of the Senate.

A message was received from the President announcing the death of Postmaster General Brown.

The message says: The death of this distinguished public officer, especially at the present moment, when his eminent services were so much needed, is a great loss to the country. His honesty and indefatigable exertions in the discharge of his high duties, as well as his benevolent heart and kind deportment, endeared him to all who approached him. Submitting to the will of Divine Providence, as the President does, he adds, that he will ever cherish the memory of the deceased with affectionate regard.

Mr. Nicholson, of Tennessee, said this sad intelligence justified the propriety of some action on the part of the Senate, expressive of their deep sense of the public loss sustained by the late Postmaster General. He had known him well in all his public relations to the country for more than 20 years, and had been closely associated with him in the walks of private life. He could, therefore, fully appreciate his services as a public man, as well as his generous and noble qualities. After pronouncing a eulogy on the deceased, he submitted a series of resolutions expressive of deep regret at this public loss, that the Senate will attend the funeral, and that a committee be appointed to make arrangements for the same; that the Senate go into mourning for 30 days; that a copy of the resolutions be communicated to the President, and, as a further mark of respect, that the Senate now adjourn. Adopted.

Previous to the adjournment, Messrs. Rice, of Minnesota, and Foot, of Vermont, were appointed to wait on the President and inform him that if he has no further business to communicate, the Senate is ready to close its sesson.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Postmaster General's remains lay in state this morning in the east room of the President's house, and crowds thronged thither. The services commenced at noon. The funeral address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Granbury, of the Southern Methodist Church. The President, his Cabinet, distinguished gentlemen connected with all branches of the Government, the relatives of the deceased, and others, were present, together with the diplomatic corps, who were in full court dress.

The procession was very long, being formed of public and private carriages. While the cortege was moving, bells were tolled and minute guns fired. The pavements were lined with spectators. The corpse was deposited in the Congressional Cemetery, to be hereafter removed to Tennessee.

The joint resolution which passed Congress provided that the unexpended balance of the appropriation of three hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars for removing obstructions from the mouth of the Mississippi be applied to said purpose under the direction of the President or otherwise. The President has informed a Louisianian that he withheld his signature on account of constitutional objections arising out of the discretionary powers therein conferred. At Mr. Seward's suggestion a resolution has been adopted calling on the Secretary of War for copies of contracts and whether any applications have been made for immediate disposal of the unexpended balance, and what measures have been taken for the rescue of property now in jeopardy.

ANOTHER FIGHT AT WASHINGTON.—The Star of Saturday evening has the following:

In the course of last evening the Hon Thos. W. Bowie, of Maryland, and Mr. A. S. H. White, of this city, while enjoying themselves as friends in the saloon of the National Hotel, had a misunderstanding, in the course of which the former used very harsh and severe language toward the latter, and laid his cane upon his shoulders. This was resented by a half dozen heavy blows from the cane of Mr. W., ere bystanders could interfere.

After that was accomplished, however, Mr. White pitched into a mutual friend, Mr. Crutchett, who had aided in dragging him away from the scene of his first encounter. They were separated only after a pretty free use of their walking sticks and a rough tumble and rolling over which generated a commotion hardly second to the main fight of the night in that ring. It is said that in the melee a pistol was fired, the ball of which went through Mr. Bowie's hat, but we have been unable to learn from any one present that any such weapon was drawn or used on the occasion.

☞The Know-Nothings have made considerable changes, both in their name and principles, (rather want of principles,) at different times; but they make no changes in the office-holders of this city. They have made up their whole ticket of old hunkers, even down to Clement and Matlack, the knavish 'Squires who swindled Capt. Batman out of the office of jailer. We wonder how the thousand and one hungry boys like to see these few old hunkers do all the eating?—*Lou. Courier.*

☞The new party call themselves the "Opposition," because their candidate for Governor is opposed to Know-Nothingism; their platform-makers are opposed to slavery; the bulk of their party are opposed to their leaders; and the Grand Dictator, Judge Nicholas, is opposed to every-thing and everybody, even to "coming down to the level of the people."—*Lou. Courier.*

TAKE NOTICE,

FARMERS of FRANKLIN CO.

HAVING bought the right of **T. E. Brinly's Improved Plows** for Franklin County, I am now manufacturing them at Bridgeport, and promise the citizens of Franklin County that they can be accommodated with a superior plow. Farmers needing plows, would do well to call and see them.

Also, all kinds of

WOOD AND BLACKSMITH'S WORK

done on short notice and reasonable terms.

The entire establishment will be under the management of Mr. JOHN REDDING.

jan9 w&t-w3m Bridgeport Ky. P. H. POOR.

WELLS' JOBBER, Platen 14 by 18, $200.
Do. do. do. 10 by 12, 210.
Do., CARD PRESS, 125.

The Cincinnati Type Foundry AND PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE

CORNER OF VINE AND LONGWORTH STS, CINCINNATI, OHIO. (Established 18..)

Manufacture and furnish to order every variety of

Printing Materials,

Our stock of Type is very large, both in extent and variety, including all the styles got up by other Founderies as well as our own.

ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF

HAND, JOB, & POWER PRESSES,

OF OUR OWN AND OTHER MANUFACTURES.

Second-hand Type and Presses taken in exchange at highest prices.

Applications for Specimen Books, (which are furnished gratis to the craft,) should state the name and location of their office, and specify the manner in which they may be sent, as they are too heavy for the mail.

L. T. Wells, Agent

au3

R. W. TODD,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

TUNNEL HILL NURSERY,

MADISON, Ind.,

OFFERS for sale this coming Spring a full assortment of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

Of the most approved varieties, and suitable sizes for transplanting, consisting in part of Apples, Cherries, Peaches, Apricots, Plums, Nectarines, Gooseberries, Raspberries, and Grape Roots. Our ornamental department consists of the most desirable varieties of Evergreen Trees, and Flowery Shrubs, Hardy Roses, and Bulbous Roots.

All orders directed to R. W. Todd or Irby Smith, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. mar4 w3t

PETER NEFF & SONS, WHOLESALE HARDWARE,

93 Pearl Street, Between Vine and Race Streets, Cincinnati,

OFFER a very large and well assorted stock at the lowest rates, on favorable terms, and fill orders promptly and carefully. mar4 w5t

Three Good Journals for 1859.

WELL ADAPTED TO ALL READERS in every family.

Life Illustrated.

A first-class Pictorial Family Paper, devoted to News, Literature, Science, the Arts; to Entertainment, Improvement, and Progress. Published weekly at $2 a year.

The Water-Cure Journal.

Hydropathy, its Philosophy and Practice; Physiology, Anatomy, and the Laws of Life and Health. $1 a year.

The Phrenological Journal.

Devoted to all those Progressive Measures for the elevation and improvement of Mankind. Illustrated. $1 a year.

For *Three Dollars* all three papers will be sent a year. FOWLER & WELLS,
feb3 w1m 308 Broadway, New York.
☞ Samples gratis. Agents wanted. Begin now!

Two Fine Jacks for Sale.

I HAVE two fine JACKS which I wish to sell. They are about fifteen hands high, and will be four years old in the spring. They can be seen at my farm, six miles from Frankfort, on the Lexington road. J. D. BROWN.
feb25 w3t

AMECICAN AND ITALIAN

MARBLE WORKS

WILLIAM CRAIK,

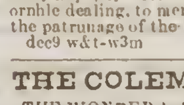
Opposite the Post-office, St. Clair Street,
FRANKFORT, KY.,

HAVING purchased of KNIGHT & CLARK their entire stock of Marble Monuments, Tombs, etc., I will continue to finish to order Monuments, Tablets, Tombs, Head-Stones, Cemetery Posts, Table Tops, Counters and everything in the Marble line, at short notice and in the very best style. I have secured the services of one of the best of designers and carvers in Philadelphia, and I pledge myself to get up better work than has every been finished in Frankfort, and as good as can be finished elsewhere. Call and see.

IRON RAILING, VERANDAHS, etc.

I have a great variety of designs at the shop, and will furnish the work at manufacturers price.
WILLIAM CRAIK.

New Livery and Sale Stable.



M. B. & W. J. CHINN have purchased of W. R. Link his Livery Stable, and intend keeping a number one livery and sale stable. Will always keep Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Saddle Horses, &c., &c., to hire on reasonable terms. Will keep horses by the day, week, or year. They have also made large additions to the stable, which will enable them to accommodate all of the old customers of the stable, and as many new ones as choose to favor them with their patronage. They hope, by strict attention to business, and honorable dealing, to merit and receive a large portion of the patronage of the community.
dec9 w&t-w3m M. B. & W. J. CHINN.

THE COLEMAN FARM MILL.

THE WONDER & ADMIRATION OF THE AGE.
Every Farmer his own Miller!

GREAT saving of time and expense. The only successful Metalic Mill ever invented for making Buckwheat and Family Flour.

It can be run by Horse, Steam, Wind, or Water Power.

Price, with Sieve arranged for sifting Corn Meal for family use, while grinding, $50.

Price, with Bolting Machine attached for making Family Flour, $75.

Descriptive Circulars can be had, or the Mill can be seen in operation, at the Office of the "Coleman Farm Mill Company," Tribune Buildings, No. 7 Spruce street, New York, where all orders will receive prompt attention.
dec24 w6m MARTIN THATCHER, Sec.

How to do Good and get "Paid for it."

TAKE an Agency for our Publications. The terms are such, there can be *no possibility of loss*. Every Family will be glad to obtain some of them. For particulars, address FOWLER & WELLS,
feb3 w1m No. 308 Broadway, New York.

Books and Stationery.

A GENERAL assortment of School, Medical, Law, and Miscellaneous Books. All the late publications of the day to be had at
jan29 w&t-wtf S. C. BULL'S.

New Tailoring Establishment.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, that he has commenced the business of

FASHIONABLE TAILORING,

on Main street, in Mrs. Noel's house, opposite Mr. W. H. Averill's Drug Store. He respectfully requests a share of the public patronage, and will warrant all work done to give satisfaction, and his prices as moderate as those of any other Tailor in the city. He has formerly been in business in Versailles, and refers to his customers there.
sep9 t-w&wtf JNO. W. VOORHIES.

Fresh Arrival of Boots & Shoes.

LADIES' KID BOOTS, double and single sole, with or without heels.

Ladies' and Misses' Kid Slippers, with and without heels.

Ladies' Lasting Gaiters, with and without heels.

ALSO—A great variety of Misses' and Children's Lasting, Kid, Goat, Morocco, and Calf Shoes.

A large and well selected stock of Gents', Boys', and Youths' Boots and Shoes. S. C. BULL.
jan29 w&t-wtf At Todd's Old Stand.

The Most Extraordinary Book of the Age.

FIRST EDITION OF 10,000 SOLD IN 6 WEEKS.

ENTITLED

"BOYHOOD'S PERILS AND MANHOOD'S CURSE."

PUBLISHED BY DR. S. PANCOAST,
916 *Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and for sale by all Booksellers.*

THIS is a book of 225 pages, 12mo., bound in cloth, with *nine lithographic plates*, and intended for Parents, Guardians, and Young Men. Every young man that wishes to maintain his *health* and *manhood*, and have a *healthy progeny*, should read this book. Some of the statements are really astounding, and have never before appeared in print. Price $1. By mail $1 15.

NOW IN PRESS, AND READY FOR DELIVERY IN A FEW DAYS.

A GREAT WORK FOR THE LADIES,

By the same Author, entitled

Ladies' Medical Guide,

AND MARRIAGE FRIEND.

This is a work of nearly 600 pages, beautifully bound in cloth, and contains over 100 *Splendid* and *Curious Engravings*. It gives a complete description of the structure and function of the reproductive organs of the emale, showing how married ladies may have or avoid large families. Also, a complete history of Hermaphroditism, with curious Plates, showing both sexes in one.

It also gives advice to Young Ladies in selecting a husband, pointing out the cause of so much unhappiness after marriage, and the influence it exerts on the offspring.

The work also gives the symptoms and treatment of all femal diseases, so that every female may be her own Physician.

The last chapter is devoted to the TOILET, giving the recipes for cosmetics at present in use by the nobility of France, England, and Russia, for beautifying the skin, hair, teeth, and for removing foul and preserving a sweet breath. They have been obtained at great expense.

Price, $1 50. By mail, $1 75, or eight additional letter stamps. 8,000 copies have already been ordered. Those wishing a copy of the first edition should send their orders without delay.

For a complete description of the work see Prospectus, which will be sent on receipt of one letter stamp.

AGENTS WANTED in every town in the Union.

P. S.—Newspapers copying this advertisement twice, will receive a copy of the first work, by mail, on receipt of papers containing the said advertisement. feb14 w1y

BLUE LICK SPRINGS FOR SALE.

AS agent of the owners, I will sell this well-known watering place, on

Thursday, 1st day of March next,

to the highest bidder on the premises. These Springs are situated in Nicholas county, Ky., on the Maysville and Lexington turnpike, accessible at all times by a

DAILY LINE OF STAGES

from Paris to Maysville. These Springs are too well-known to require further description. In addition to the real estate,

ALL THE FURNITURE

will be sold at the same time.

TERMS.—One-half the price cash in hand, the balance in six months, with security.
JOHN W. CAMPBELL, Agent.
feb18 w2
☞ Frankfort Yeoman Insert twice, mark price, and send bill to this office.—*Western Citizen.*

GEORGE E. ROE, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

GREENUPSBURG, KY.

WILL practice law in the counties of Greenup, Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court of Appeals.

Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House.
jan14 w1y

Melvin's Improved American GIFT BOOK SALE,

333 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

ONE hundred varieties of valuable Gifts presented to purchasers of Books. New catalogues just issued, containing a list of Gifts, and remarks on the theory and practice of gift book sales—sent free.
Address R. MELVIN,
feb8 w3m 333 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PETER COOPER'S

REFINED

Sheet & Shred Isinglass,

A PRIME ARTICLE.

VERY extensively used for Blanc Mange, Table and Wine Jellies, and for Jellifying Preserves. The Shred, with directions for using, is put in small Packages for Family Use, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the U. S.
PETER COOPER,
nov2 t-w3m 17 Burling Slip, New York.

MAGNOLIA HOUSE,

Madison St., bet. Pike & Seventh,
COVINGTON, KY.

J. B. WASSON, - - Proprietor.

THE subscriber, late proprietor of the FRANKFORT HOTEL, respectfully informs the public that he has taken the **Magnolia House**, Covington, and having thoroughly

Renovated and Refurrished it,

Is prepared to entertain his friends. His experience in catering for the public taste, warrants him in saying he will **give entire satisfaction** to all who patronize him.

☞ THE TABLE will be supplied with the best the market affords, and THE BAR with the purest liquors.

☞ The Proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that Mr. J. J. HAMPTON, well known for his courteous and gentlemanly bearing, has charge of the Clerk's office.

☞ Meals to suit Passengers leaving on any of the Trains.

☞ The arrangements of the Magnolia House will in all respects be under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor, and he pledges his best efforts to give entire satisfaction.
July 1 1858-tf J. B. WASSON.

ALE and BEER! LEXINGTON BREWERY!!

THE undersigned, returning his thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him heretofore, begs leave to inform his customers, and the public in general, that having considerably enlarged his establishment, and furnished the same with all the modern improvements in machinery, apparatus, &c., he is now prepared to furnish a superior article of

Ale, Beer, Lager Beer, &c.

Distillers can be furnished at all times with prime Barley, Malt, and Hops.

At the same time he takes pleasure in stating that Messrs. PFEIFFER & KAHR have accepted the sole agency for the sale of his Ale and Beer for Frankfort and vicinity, and will always have on hand and for sale a sufficient stock of the same at manufacturer's prices, freight added.

All orders intrusted to the same will be filled with promptness and dispatch.
nov18 w&t-wtf D. F. WOLF.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of Richard C. French, dec'd, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the said estate must present them duly authenticated, according to law; and all persons indebted to the same are requested to come forward and settle up. JNO. W. FRENCH, Adm'r.
dec7 w6m

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of William R. Mitchell, deceased, will please come forward and settle the same, and those having claims against the said estate must present them properly authenticated within three months from this date, or they will be forever barred. G. H. JETT,
Adm'r of W. R. Mitchell, deceased.
Frankfort, Jan. 25, 1859.—w4

SHELBY COLLEGE,

SHELBYVILLE, KY.

THE second term of the present session (of 10 months) of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in February. Students who may wish to apply for admission at that time, or sooner, after the usual preliminary examinations, will be admitted into any of the College classes for which they may be qualified. A Preparatory Department for training boys for the College classes, is connected with the Institution.

The Faculty being complete, all the branches of a thorough College course are as ably and faithfully taught here as they are anywhere in the Western States.

Students from abroad are required to board in the President's family, where comfortable provision is made for them in every respect.

For further information, apply to the undersigned.
WM. I. WALLER,
President of Shelby College.
jan14 w&t-w4w

GIN—If you want excellent Gin, call at
jul:8 GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.'S

REPRINT OF THE

British Reviews, AND Blackwood's Magazine.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1. **The London Quarterly** (Conservative.)
2. **The Edinburgh Review** (Whig.)
3. **The North British Review** (Free Church.)
4. **The Westminster Review** (Liberal.)
5. **Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine** (Tory.)

THESE Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of **Advance Sheets** from the British publishers give additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

	Per annum.
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above price will be allowed to CLUBS ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

Postage.—In the principal Cities and Towns, these works will be delivered, FREE OF POSTAGE. When sent by mail, the postage to any part of the United States will be but **Twenty-four Cents** a year for "Blackwood," and but **Fourteen Cents** a year for each of the Reviews.

N. B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is $31 per annum.

OUR REPRINTS *versus* ECLECTICS, &c.

As we have for many years been paying more than $3,000 annually to the British Publishers for the matter furnished in these Periodicals, thus *virtually becoming copartners with them in the profits of the Reprints*, we trust the public will consider this in bestowing their patronage, and give us the preference over *Eclectic* and over *patchwork* publications, whether monthly, or weekly, which now extract so liberally from our works and *pay nothing* either to the *Foreign Publishers or to us* for the same. As to *cheapness* nobody can complain of paying $10 a year for the four leading British Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine, and by taking these works *entire*, subscribers are not obliged to be guided by others in the choice of the articles they may desire to read. Moreover, taking into consideration the style in which our Reprints are published and their acknowledged fidelity to the original editions, and also the advantage of an early issue by means of the advance Sheets—our series will be found as cheap as any of the competing publications to which we have alluded.

☞ Remittances should always be addressed, post paid, to the Publishers,
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
jan28 w&t-wtf No. 54, Gold street, New York.

A CARD

From Dr. James M. Jarrett, of the New York Lung Infirmary.

MY connection for the past eight years with the above Institution, as Chief Physician, and a twelve years' course of steady devotion to the Cure of Pulmonary Consumption and its kindred diseases, together with my unrivalled opportunities and advantage of pathological research—aided not a little by a perfect system of Medical Inhalation—has enabled me to arrive at a decisive, direct, and successful course of treatment for the positive and radical cure of all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, and Air-Passages. By Inhalation, the vapor and curative properties of medicines are directly addressed to the diseased organs and the integument. I do not advise the use of Medical Inhalation of any kind, to the exclusion of general treatment; and although I consider it a useful adjuvant in the proper management of those fearful and often fatal diseases, yet I deem it very necessary that each patient should have the benefit of both general and local treatment. The success of my treatment in the above diseases, and the high character of the Institution over which I have so long had the honor to preside, are too well known to need any eulogy or comment from me. At the solicitation of many private and professional friends, through whose philanthropic aid the above charity has been long and liberally supported, and after due consideration, I have concluded to make such arrangements as will bring the benefits of my experience and treatment within the reach of all, and not confine myself, as heretofore, to those only who entered the Infirmary, or who were able to visit me at my office. Hoping therefore that the arrangement will give entire satisfaction, both to my professional brethren and the public, I would respectfully announce, in conclusion, that I can now be consulted personally or by letter, on all diseases as above, and that the medicines, the same as used in the Institution, prepared to suit each individual case, Inhaling Vapors, Medical Inhalers, &c., &c., will be forwarded by express to any part of the United States or the Canadas. TERMS—My terms of treatment by letter are as follows, viz: $12 per month for each patient, which will include medicine sufficient for one month's use; also, Inhaling Vapor, and an Inhaling Apparatus. Payment as follows: $6 to be paid to Express Agent on receipt of the box of Medicine, and the balance $6 at the expiration of the month, if the patient be cured or is entirely satisfied with the treatment. Patients, by giving a full history of their case, and their symptoms in full, can be treated as well by letter as by personal examination. Patients availing themselves of Dr. Jarrett's treatment may rely upon immediate and permanent relief, as he seldom has to treat a case over thirty days. Letters for advice promptly answered. For further particulars address
JAMES M. JARRETT, M. D.,
No. 820 Broadway, cor. Twelfth St., N. Y.

P. S.—Physicians and others visiting the city are respectfully invited to call at the Infirmary, where many interesting cases can be witnessed, and where our improved apparatus for the inhalation of medicated vapor can be seen and inspected.
sept14 t-w&w6m

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY ARTICLES,

CAN BE OBTAINED AT

DR. MILLS' DRUGSTORE.

POMADES FOR THE HAIR
Of every style and price at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

TOOTH BRUSHES,
A beautiful assortment, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

COMBS
Of every description and material, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

HAIR BRUSHES.
The largest variety in Frankfort, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

ODONTALGIC PREPARATIONS,
Consisting of Tooth Soaps, Tooth Paste, Tooth Powder, etc., at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

DOG GRASS BRUSHES,
For Cloth, Velvet and Bonnet purposes, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

FANCY SOAPS

FINE COLOGNE,
Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes and perfumes at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

FINE TOILET BOTTLES,
Beautiful styles of Bohemian, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
For sale in any quantity, either in bottles suitable for the toilet, or otherwise, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store;

HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS.
The genuine Lubin's as well as a variety of other's make, in new styles, and at all prices, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

EVERYTHING
In the line of Fancy and Toilet articles, that either Ladies or Gentlemen can desire, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

FRANGIPANNI SACHELS
To lay in drawers and perfume clothing, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

A. H. FRANCISCUS

KEEPS the largest and best assorted stock of Long and Short-reel CARPET CHAIN and COTTON YARNS, Batting, Wadding, Twines, Coverlet Yarn, Bed Cords, Wash Lines, Rope in Coils, Mould, Lamp, Candle, Camphene, Lard, and Fluid Wicks, in the city of PHILADELPHIA.

Also, a great variety of **Fly Nets**, which he offers at manufacturers' lowest cash prices.

N. B. Consignments of Cotton Yarns, from 4's to 2's, solicited. jan28 w3m

LIGHT FROM THE AIR!

GAS FOR THE MILLION!

GAS FOR THE HALL & THE HAMLET;
FOR THE PARLOR & WORKSHOP;
FOR THE SEA & THE SHORE;
FOR THE WOODS & PLAINS;
GAS FOR ALL!

THE VESPER GAS OR AIR LIGHT!!

CONVERTING THE AIR WE BREATHE INTO LIGHT! The cheapest and most brilliant of all gas lights, competing directly with coal or street gas:

1st. In the beauty of the fixtures;
2d. In the Cleanliness of the apparatus.
3d. In its safety and convenience.

And surpassing coal or street gas in its brilliancy and economy—costing less than one half the price of coal gas in Louisville or Cincinnati—affording 1,000 cubic feet of excellent gas for $1 50.

It has long been desired that the luxury of Coal or Street Gas, now in use only in cities, could be produced in a portable and simple form. The Vesper Gas or Air Light, patented by D. H. Carpenter, August 4, 1857, and May 25, 1858, is confidently offered to the public as more than the realization of that desire.

We could give the testimony of a host of persons who have the light in use, but content ourselves by stating that the eminent chemists, Professors JAMES J. MAPES, CHARLES A. STELEY, and A. K. EATON, of New York, after a thorough examination of its merits, pronounced it the best and cheapest light now in use.

Artificial light of some sort is a universal necessity. A good, safe, brilliant one is a luxury—a luxury, too, which only those favored by fortune or particular location have hitherto enjoyed. THE VESPER GAS LIGHT is not only designed and adapted to supersede all the various stationary Lamps now in use, but to be brought into direct competition with Coal Gas within its present limits, and to be a perfect substitute for it elsewhere. The shape of the flame is the same—it is as easily managed—has less flicker—is more brilliant, and costs less than half the price of Coal Gas in Louisville or Cincinnati. The fixtures correspond with those of Coal Gas, in variety, form, and ornament, with the advantage that the simpler styles can be carried from room to room, although not primarily designed for Hand Lamps.

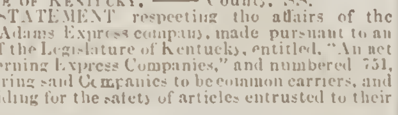
The Gas in the Vesper Gas apparatus is generated from Coal Oil, (manufactured expressly for it,) which we call the Vesper Oil; and which we are able to supply, however great may be the demand, at a price that will not exceed one dollar per gallon. At this price we can furnish the light of ten sperm candles at the very lowest cost of half a cent per hour.

We have established our manufactory in this city, and are prepared to furnish fixtures of every description, from a magnificent sixteen-light chandelier to an ordinary one-light side fixture. We ask those in need of such an article to examine our Light before supplying themselves, and we feel satisfied that they will find it the cheapest, safest, and most convenient Light now before the public.

Confiding in the superior merits of the Vesper Gas Light, we—unlike others—have no Patent Rights for sale. We offer our fixtures to the Trade of Kentucky, guaranteeing entire satisfaction, and obligate ourselves to refund the cost of the apparatus, should any dissatisfaction be expressed. Those desirous of testing the merits of this Light, by inclosing us five dollars, will have forwarded to them, by Express or otherwise, a neat one-light fixture, and a gallon of Vesper Oil, in a close can. Full directions will accompany each fixture.

Country merchants desirous of obtaining information regarding the Vesper Light, can request their correspondents in this city to call and examine it and report upon its merits, or they can address us personally. Address
VESPER COAL OIL GAS COMPANY,
jan11 w&t-wtf Louisville, Ky.

ADAMS EXPRESS CO.,



Office at Gwin & Owen's Hardware Store.

G. W. OWEN Agent.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, —— County, SS.

A STATEMENT respecting the affairs of the Adams Express company, made pursuant to an act of the Legislature of Kentucky, entitled, "An act concerning Express Companies," and numbered 751, declaring said Companies to be common carriers, and providing for the safety of articles entrusted to their care.

The business of said company is conducted by nine Managers, whose full names and proper places of residence are as follows, viz:

WM. B. DINSMORE, New York N. Y.
EDWARDS S. SANFORD, Philadelphia, Pa.
SAMUEL M. SHOEMAKER, Baltimore, Md.
GEORGE W. CASS, Pittsburg, Pa.
JAMES M. THOMPSON, Springfield, Mass.
CLAPP SPOONER, Bridgeport, Conn.
JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON, New York, N. Y.
JOHN BINGHAM, Philadelphia, Pa.
RUFUS B. KINSLEY, Newport, R. I.

"The persons interested as cestri que trust are the stockholders of said Company, who change from day to day, and of whom it is impossible to make an accurate statement; owing to the frequency of such changes.

"The amount of Capital employed in the business of said Company, in the State of Kentucky is as nearly as the sum can be ascertained, ten thousand dollars.

"And we, the subscribers the managers above named do hereby agree that legal process served upon any authorized agent of said Company, in said county, shall be deemed and taken as good service upon said Company and ourselves. Witness whereof, we have hereto subscribed our hands this 11th day of April, A. D., 1856.

W. m. B. Dinsmore [L. S.] Rufus B. Kinsley, [L. S.]
E. S. Sanford, " Jas. M. Thompson, "
S. M. Shoemaker, " Clapp Spooner, "
Geo. W. Cass, " John Bingham. "
J. Livingston, "

"STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA:

"Be it remembered, that on the eleventh day of April 1856, before me came George W. Cass, President of the Adams Express Company, and made oath that the foregoing statement, signed by him, is true according to the best of his knowledge and belief.
"G. W. CASS, Prest.

{L. S.} "CITY OF PITTSBURG,
County of Allegheny,
State of Pennsylvania:

Be it remembered, that on the eleventh day of April A. D. 1856, before me, Ch. McClure Hays, a commissioner in the State of Pennsylvania for the State of Kentucky, duly authorized and commissioned by the Governor of Kentucky, and under the laws thereof, as such to take acknowledgements of deeds, etc., to be used or recorded thereon, personally came George W. Cass, who being sworn according to law, says that the foregoing statement within is true to the best of his knowledge and belief, and as such sworn and subscribed before me.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year aforesaid.
CH. McCLURE HAYS,
Com. for Kentucky in Pennsylvania."

STATE OF KENTUCKY, SS.

I, Alexander H. Rennick, Clerk of the Franklin County Court in the State aforesaid, do testify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy taken from the original, this day filed in my office, and that G. W. OWEN is the agent of said company.

In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my name as clerk, this 16th day of April, 1856.
A. H. RENNICK, C. F. C. C.
May 3, 1858-tf

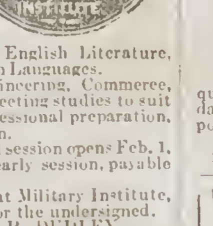
Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Pollard & Hall is this day dissolved, Geo. Gessaman having purchased the interest of J. H. Hall. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of Pollard & Gessaman, who will manufacture and keep constantly on hand the very best and cheapest Saddles, Harness, Trunks, and everything in their line.
December 31, 1858—jan4 w&t-w3m
☞ Commonwealth copy 3 months.

THE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE,

DIRECTED BY A BOARD OF VISITORS appointed by the State, is under the superintendence of

Col. E. W. Morgan,



A distinguished graduate of West Point, and a practical Engineer, aided by an able Faculty.

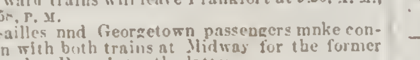
The course of study is that taught in the best Colleges but more extended in Mathematics, Mechanics, Machines, Construction, Agricultural Chemistry and Mining Geology; also in English Literature, Historical Readings, and Modern Languages.

Schools of Architecture, Engineering, Commerce, Medicine, and Law, admit of selecting studies to suit time, means, and object of professional preparation, both before and after graduation.

The twenty-fourth semi-annual session opens Feb. 1, 1856. Charges $102 per half yearly session, payable in advance.

Address the Superintendent, at Military Institute, Franklin Springs, Kentucky," or the undersigned.
P. DUDLEY,
dec2 w&twtf President of the Board.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.



ON and after Monday, October 18, 1858, trains going West will leave Frankfort at 7:55, A. M., and 3:35, P. M.

Passengers for Shelbyville, St. Louis, Cairo, Chicago, and other Western and Southern points, must take the 3:35, P. M., train.

Eastward trains will leave Frankfort at 9:30, A. M., and 5:58, P. M.

Versailles and Georgetown passengers make connection with both trains at Midway for the former place, and at Payne's for the latter.

For tickets and other information call at the Depot.
SAMUEL GILL, *Superintendent.*
oct14 w&t-wtf

KENTUCKY.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
February 1, 1859.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department, until 3 p. m. of Saturday, April 2, 1859, for conveying the mails of the United States, in Kentucky, from the 1st July, 1859, to the 30th June, 1862, on the routes and by the schedules herein specified; (being, with some exceptions, routes established by act of Congress, approved 14th June, 1858.)

Decisions announced by the 25th April, 1859.

9710 From Ashland to Stewart's Tunnel, 11 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Ashland daily, except Sunday, at 6 a m;
Arrive at Stewart's Tunnel by 9 a m;
Leave Stewart's Tunnel daily, except Sunday, at 12 m;
Arrive at Ashland by 3 p m.

9711 From Bell's Trace, by New Hope, to Head of Paint, 25 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Bell's Trace Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Head of Paint by 6 p m;
Leave Head of Paint Friday at 8 a. m;
Arrive at Bell's Trace by 6 p m.

9712 From Benton by Waller's Store, to Mayfield, 18 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Benton Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Mayfield by 12 m;
Leave Mayfield Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Benton by 8 p m.

9713 From Cadiz, by Donaldson, to Lineport, (Tenn.,) 23 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Cadiz Wednesday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Lineport by 6 p m;
Leave Lineport Thursday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Cadiz by 6 p m.
Bids for two trips a week invited.

9714 From Crittenden, by Gardnersville, to Falmouth, 20 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Crittenden Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Falmouth by 2 p m;
Leave Falmouth Friday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Crittenden by 4 p m;
Bids for two and also for three trips a week invited.

9715 From Hopkinsville, by Cerulean Springs, Wallonia, Rock Castle, Birmingham, Briansburg, Palma, and Watson's to Paducah, 95 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Hopkinsville Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Paducah next day by 8 p m;
Leave Paducah Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Hopkinsville next day by 8 p m;
Bids invited to end at Palma.

9716 From Hustonville, by Middleburgh, Mintonville, and Adam's Mills, to Somerset, 35 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Hustonville Wednesday at 12 m;
Arrive at Somerset next day by 6 p m;
Leave Somerset Tuesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Hustonville next day by 10 a m;
Bids invited to commence route at Middleburgh, and also to end at Adam's Mills.

9717 From John Word's, in Knox county, to Bush's Store, 25 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Word's Tuesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Bush's Store by 6 p m;
Leave Bush's Store Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Word's by 6 p m.

9718 From Lebanon, by Bradfordsville, Liberty, Poplar Hill, and Adam's Mill, to Somerset, 60 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Lebanon Tuesday at 12 m;
Arrive at Somerset next day by 6 p m;
Leave Somerset Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Lebanon next day by 11 a m;
Bids for two and also for three trips a week invited.

9719 From Louisville, by Falls of Harrod and Goshen, to Tippecanoe, (local,) in Oldham county, 17 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Louisville Tuesday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Tippecanoe by 4 p m;
Leave Tippecanoe Monday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Louisville by 4 p m;
Bids for two trips a week invited.

9720 From Madisonville, by Clyde, to Morganfield, 40 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Madisonville Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Morganfield by 8 p m;
Leave Morganfield Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Madisonville by 8 p m.

9721 From Madisonville, by Nebo and Providence, to Caseyville, 43 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Madisonville Tuesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Caseyville by 8 p m;
Leave Caseyville Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Madisonville by 8 p m;
Bids for service from Providence to Caseyville, only, invited.

9722 From Mayfield, by Depot, Feliciana, Middle Ground, and Lodge, to Hickman, 40 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Mayfield Thursday at 5 a m;
Arrive at Hickman by 7 p m;
Leave Hickman Friday at 5 a m;
Arrive at Mayfield by 7 p m.
Bids for three and also for six trips a week invited.

9723 From Mayfield, by Boydsville, to Paris, (Tenn.,) 40 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Mayfield Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Paris by 7 p m;
Leave Paris Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Mayfield by 7 p m.
Bidders will state the names of the intermediate post-offices they intend to supply.

9724 From Mayfield, by Feliciana, to Hickman, 42 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Mayfield Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Hickman by 8 p m;
Leave Hickman Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Mayfield by 8 p m.
Bids for three and also for six trips a week invited.

9725 From Morganfield, by Gum Grove, to Caseyville, 15 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Morganfield Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Caseyville by 11 a m;
Leave Caseyville Saturday at 12 m;
Arrive at Morganfield by 6 p m.
Bids for two and also for three trips a week invited.

9726 From Murray, by Leander, to Feliciana, 30 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Murray Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Feliciana by 6 p m;
Leave Feliciana Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Murray by 6 p m.
Bids for three trips a week invited.

9727 From Murray, by Boydsville, Dukedom, and Feliciana, to Hickman, 60 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Murray Tuesday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Hickman next day by 12 m;
Leave Hickman Wednesday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Murray next day by 7 p m.
Bids for three trips a week invited.
Bids to end route at Feliciana invited.

9728 From New Liberty to Ghent, 14 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave New Liberty Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Ghent by 4 p m;
Leave Ghent Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 p m;
Arrive at New Liberty by 10 p m.
Bids for six trips a week invited.

9729 From Paducah, by Woodville and Hazlewood, to Blandville, 36 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Paducah Tuesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Blandville by 6 p m;
Leave Blandville Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Paducah by 6 p m.
Bids for two trips a week invited.

9730 From Paris, by Flat Rock and Sharpsburg, to Owingsville, 31 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Paris Monday at 11 a m;
Arrive at Owingsville next day by 8 a m;
Leave Owingsville Tuesday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Paris by 7 p m.
Bids for three and also for six trips a week invited.

9731 From Providence, by Clyde, to Vanderburgh, 12 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Providence Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Vanderburgh by 12 m;
Leave Vanderburgh Saturday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Providence by 7 p m.

9732 From Somerset, by Sublimity and Rockholds, to Whitley C. H., 47 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Somerset Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Whitley C. H. next day by 12 m;
Leave Whitley C. H. Friday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Somerset next day by 7 p m.

9733 From Springport, by Marion (local) and Dallasburgh, to New Liberty, 13 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Springport Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at New Liberty by 12 m;
Leave New Liberty Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Springport by 6 p m.
Bids for two and also for three trips a week invited.

9734 From Sublimity to Linden, — miles and back, once a week.
Bidders will state the distance, and give schedule of the days and hours of departures and arrivals.

9735 From Wise C. H., (Va.,) by Willow Lick and Head of Poor Fork, to John Sturgill's, (Ky.,) 25 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Sturgill's Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Wise C. H. by 6 p m;
Leave Wise C. H. Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Sturgill's by 6 p m.

☞ For form of proposal, instructions, and requirements, see this advertisement in pamphlet form, dated 1st February, 1859, to be found at the principal post-offices on the routes.
AARON V. BROWN,
mar1 t-w1aw4w Postmaster General.

Something New!

Agents wanted, to go into a New and Honorable Business, which will pay from $15 to $30 weekly. **No Humbug.** *Satisfaction guaranteed. Send stamp for particulars, which are free.*
S. M. MYRICK & CO., Lynn, Mass.
feb22 w8t

For the Toilet.

COLOGNES, Extracts, Perfumery, Pomades, Soaps Brushes, Combs, etc., at
jul:8 GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.

MOREHEAD'S MAGNETIC PLASTER

THE GREAT STRENGTHENER AND PAIN DESTROYER.

The best and cheapest Household Remedy in the World. Simple and pleasant in its application, certain and effectual in its results. A beautiful, scientific, external Curative, applicable for the relief of Pain at any time, in any place, in any part of the human system, and under all circumstances. If you put this Plaster anywhere, if pain is there, the Plaster will stick there until the Pain has vanished. The Plaster magnetizes the Pain away, and

Pain cannot Exist where this Plaster is Applied.

Rheumatism, Lameness, Stiffness, Weakness, Debility, Nervousness, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Coughs and Colds, Pains and Aches of every kind, down even to Corns, are IMMEDIATELY RELIEVED, and with a little patience, PERMANENTLY CURED, by the magical influence of the MAGNETIC PLASTER. It is the simplest, surest, safest, pleasantest, and cheapest remedy in existence. Its application is universal —equally to the strong man, the delicate woman, and the feeble infant. To each and all it will prove a Balm and a Blessing. Its use is agreeable, and without annoyance or trouble. Its price is within reach of all—rich or poor; all may have it, and all should have it who are sick, and suffering in any way.

PLANTERS should be always supplied with this invaluable PLASTER. It will be the good physician in any plantation, ready at all times, and at instant notice.

Put up in air-tight tin boxes. Each box will make six to eight plasters, and any child can spread them. Price 25 cents a box, with full and plain directions.

D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D.,
Inventor and Proprietor, 19 Walker st., New York.

MOREHEAD'S MAGNETIC PLASTER IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS in every City Town, and Village of the United States.
nov30 tweod1y

Now Ready!

SENT POST PAID ON RECEIPT OF THE PRICE

NEW ILLUSTRATED

RURAL MANUALS.

THESE volumes are devoted to a popular exposition of the more important branches of Rural Economy and Rural Art; thus promoting public taste, enhancing domestic comfort, and diminishing the expenses and increasing the profits of Rural Life and Industry. They are adapted to all sections, Southern as well as Northern interests being faithfully represented therein. The series comprises:

THE HOUSE:

A Pocket Manual of Rural Architecture, or How to Build Houses, Barns and other Out-Buildings, with many Original Designs.

Price, in paper covers, 30 cents; in muslin, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN:

Comprises Directions for the Cultivation of Kitchen Vegetables, Fruits, Flowers, and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, and an exposition of the Laws of Vegetable Life and Growth.

Price, in paper covers, 30 cents; in muslin, 50 cents.

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With Chapters on Agricultural Chemistry, Soils, Manures, Draining, Irrigation, Fencing, Farm Implements, etc. Illustrated.

Price, in paper covers, 30 cents; in muslin, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS:

A Pocket Manual of Cattle, Horse and Sheep Husbandry; with Directions for the Breeding and Management of Swine, Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Dogs, etc., the Treatment of their Diseases, and a Chapter on Bees.

Price, in paper covers, 30 cents; in muslin, 50 cents.

The House—The Garden—The Farm—and Domestic Animals,

Bound in one large handsome gilt volume, may be had for $1 50.

It forms, of itself, a COMPLETE LIBRARY OF RURAL AFFAIRS, and should have a place on the book-shelf of every resident of the country. Sent prepaid by FIRST MAIL. Address
FOWLER & WELLS,
feb8 w4t No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

A CARD

To the Medical Profession.

HAVING had for my object the preparation of a remedy that would be beneficial in all cases where an external application is indicated, without being injurious in any, I have devoted a number of years to studying and experimenting. After making thousands of experiments and consulting the best authors and most scientific chemists and physicians of the day, I have at length succeeded in making a Medicine that will recommend itself to every one who studies its combination. Every intelligent Physician and Druggist will see at a glance, from the analysis given below, that it is composed of the very best remedies for external use in the Materia Medica.

This is not a Secret Remedy:

Every person who can read may know its composition; its effects are also well known. One hundred thousand Bottles made according to this prescription have been sold and used. The result in every case was always uniform and satisfactory. Read the analysis made by one of the most popular and scientific Chemists in the United States.

ANALYSIS

OF

PORTER'S ORIENTAL LIFE LINIMENT,

MADE BY

C. W. WRIGT, M. D.,

Professor of Chemistry in the Kentucky School of Medicine, December, 1858.

To R. D. Porter: *Sir*—The ingredients which enter into composition of the Preparation known as "Porter's Oriental Life Liniment," which was left with me for qualitative chemical analysis, were found on examination to contain the following ingredients:

Eupione,	Capnomar,
Paraffine,	Oil from Resin,
Picamar,	Naptha,
Pitical,	Carbonate of Potassa,

All of the above ingredients, with the exception of Carbonate of Potassa, are eminently antiseptic. As the composition of the above preparation is no longer a secret, I have no hesitancy in stating that it is a safe and efficacious external remedy for the disease in which it is recommended.
Respectfully, C. W. WRIGHT.

Hundreds of physicians use and prescribe Porter's Oriental Life Liniment, believing it to be the best remedy for that class of diseases in which it is recommended. They know its composition and prescribe it with as much certainty, as to its effects, as they do any other remedy.

The following are a few of the many eminent and influential physicians who have written letters to the proprietor speaking in the highest terms of the medical properties of the Oriental Life Liniment:

Dr. W. D. Reid, of Jefferson county, Ky.; Dr. Moses Appelgate, Crothersville, Ind.; Dr. Bruce, of Newcastle, Ky.; Dr. J. H. Jupin, of Morganfield, Ky.; Dr. J. L. McConnell, Obian Valley, Tenn.; Dr. J. W. McDonald, Butlersville, Ind.; Dr. R. B. Parker, Liberty, Ky.; Dr. R. H. Perryman, Boston, Ky.; Dr. D. Terrell, Felixville, Ky.; Dr. C. H. Harris, Charleston, Ky.; Dr. J. W. Hedges, Colemansville, Ky.; Dr. W. E. Olds, Maples, Ind.

The Oriental Life Liniment will be found of great benefit in Frostbites, Rheumatism, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, &c, &c. Put up in 25c, 50c and $1 Bottles, and sold by all Druggists and Country Merchants.

Manufactured by
DR. R. D. PORTER,
96 Third St., Louisville, Ky.
jan8 w&tw-1m

Dissolution

THE partnership heretofore existing between Joseph Pfeiffer and Adam Kahr, under the firm of Pfeiffer & Kahr, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the firm are requested to come forward immediately and settle their accounts with the undersigned, who is charged with the settlement of the business of the late firm.
January 5, 1859. ADAM KAHR.

Fine Groceries, Liquors, &c.

THE undersigned will continue the business of the late firm of Pfeiffer & Kahr, at the old stand, where he will constantly keep on hand a choice assortment of fresh groceries, fine liquors, &c., which he proposes to sell at prices to suit the times. He hopes to retain the customers of the old firm, and also add many new ones. Persons wanting anything in his line are respectfully requested to give him a call.
jan6 tf ADAM KAHR.

BOOK BINDING.

A. C. KEENON informs his friends and former customers, that having regained his health, he has purchased back from A. G. Hodges the Bindery sold to him in November last, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

☞ CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.

☞ BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

☞ Bindery at the old stand, over Harlan's Law Office. oct28 w&t-wtf

A Large and Fine Lot of

FRESH Peaches, Pine Apples, and Spiced Oysters at
[jul:8] GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.